In Cycles, Motor Cycles and Accessories before you place your orders elsewhere consult
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
dealers in quality goods at right prices.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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Give you value for money.
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VOL. III. NO. 160 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SUNDAY. July				
11th "	Khyber	9000	.. ..	..
18th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
25th "	Caledonia	8000	.. ..	..
1st August	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
8th "	Khiva	9000	.. ..	..
15th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
22nd "	Kashmir	9000	.. ..	..
29th "	Salsette	6000	Persia	8000
5th Sept.	Mooltan	10000	.. ..	..
12th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
19th "	Kaiser-i-Hind	11500	.. ..	..
26th "	Maloja	12500	.. ..	..
3rd Oct	Egypt	8000	.. ..	..
10th "	Salsette	6000	Arabia	8000
17th "	Karmala	9000	.. ..	..
24th "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
31st "	Caledonia	8000	.. ..	..

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Gt	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	6126	5th July	17th July
Kiyo Maru	T. Sasaki	5348	14th July	26th July
Iyo Maru	K. Okamoto	6320	27th July	8th August

For Freight apply to:—

B. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL,
General Insurance Agent.
"BIRKE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.
Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic".

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,800.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
SAILINGS 1915.

Future sailings will be announced shortly.

FARES,	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	833	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per sent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's

HEALTH LITERATURE,

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
30/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

Zymole Trokeys are handy to carry and are invaluable to all who talk or sing. As a stimulating antiseptic for the throat they are unequalled. 29

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHAKDARA," 3,035 tons, sailing on arrival of the English Mail steamer on Saturday, the 10th July, connecting at Karachi (passengers only) with the s. s. "DWARKA" for Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "BARPETA," 3,283 tons, on Friday 9th July, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, sailing about 15th/16th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S S. "OKARA," 5,291 tons, sailing on or about 8th July.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

8th July 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Olympia"	5124	Alex Andrew	about 24th July 15.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties; Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS. AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. H. RANDLE,
Manager.

Feel like giving up, worried, despondent, can't eat. Try Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract, increase your appetite, restore your health, restore the lost energy and be yourself. B. 5

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movemnet fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45.

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap.

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., LD.
JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Paid up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 19,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Darien (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tsinling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Don't give way before your task, get renewed energy and vitality from Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Build up the broken down tissues and nourish the tired nerves. B. 5

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount to prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

DO YOU HUP—Rs. 4,750 will put you in possession of a self-starting Hupmobile Car, which will go anywhere at any time. Arrange for a trial.
Agents.—
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle and
531—2. Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

TO RESIDENTS on Cuffe Parade or vicinity. Breakfasts, Luncheons, and Dinners supplied at moderate rates. Excellent cuisine. For terms and other particulars apply to Box No. 523 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 170

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 892

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1056

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD. Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

IF you cannot get any ACCESSORY elsewhere for your Car or Motor Cycle, just drop in and see if we have got it. We probably have it because we have a very big stock.
THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.,
New Queen's Road,
Bombay.
Telephone:—No. 2180.
Telegrams:—"Aeroplane" Bombay.
6

WANTED.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a MOTOR CAR DRIVER by a competent Pathan. Good references. Apply "PATHAN" care of this paper. 300

WANTED—Patients suffering from skin diseases of any kind, venereal and non-venereal. Cure guaranteed after diagnosis. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED—By cheerful French family, to let comfortable airy rooms with excellent board by week or month. E. L. F. Home comforts. Very moderate. Good central locality. Address to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 180

WANTED—MOTOR CAR ENGINEER, European, with Home and Indian experience. Good salary for competent man. Application treated confidentially. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary expected, to the MANAGER, INDIAN MOTOR TAXI-CAB Co., Ld., (Incorporated in England) 33, Rowland Road, CALCUTTA. 1174

APPOINTMENT VACANT—APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Municipal Engineer to the Municipal Board of Cawnpore in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India.
The pay of the appointment is progressive, viz. Rs. 800 to 1,000 per mensom, an increment of Rs. 50 per annum being given after every year of approved service upto the maximum pay of 1,000 per mensem, but the first increment will be conditional on the passing of a colloquial test in the language of the Province, viz. Urdu. The agreement will be terminable by six months' notice on either side. 9 3/8 per cent. will be deducted each month from the salary and paid into the Municipal Provident Fund: and the Municipality will make a contribution equal to one-half of the amount of the deduction made from the salary to the deposit secount of the applicant.
Applicant must be between 28 and 40 years of age, must have practised as a Borough Surveyor or Municipal Engineer for 5 years and must hold a recognised diploma in Civil Engineering. Preference will be given to candidates who also possess knowledge and experience of Mechanical Engineering. Water Works and maintenance of macadamized roads. The salary will commence from the date of the successful applicant's joining at Cawnpore.
Applications, which should be accompanied by a full statement of qualifications, copies of certificates, a medical certificate of sound health and references to three persons who may be addressed as to character, should be addressed not later than 31st July 1915 to—
THE CHAIRMAN,
Municipal Board,
312 Cawnpore.

WANTED.

WANTED a Science and Mathematics Teacher for a local High School. Apply stating qualifications and terms to Box No. 439 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1188

WANTED for a local High School a TEACHER capable of teaching Gujarati to the highest classes. Apply to Box No. 440 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1188

WANTED—2 DRIVERS with 3rd class certificates to work steam rollers during the monsoon.
Apply with copies of certificates if any to ASSISTANT-ENGINEER, Belgaum. 1192

WANTED at once—TWO COMPETENT MOTOR MECHANICS for service with the Indian Expeditionary Force "D" at Basrah. Apply in person with testimonials to the STAFF OFFICER, R.I.M. Dockyard, Bombay. 1197

WANTED EMPLOYMENT in a commercial house by a young Englishman, well up in accounts and correspondence. Willing to start on living salary, provided prospects good. Apply to "S. E. C." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 300

WANTED—A secondhand (in working order) ballast stone breaking machine. Apply with particulars of maker, condition, outturn, H. P. required and condition of delivery, to Box No. 438, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1182

WANTED—GRADUATES—M.A., B.A. B. Sc.—in French, Science, Mathematics, for the Tutorial High School, Ahmedabad. Starting salary from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 according to qualifications. Bright prospects. Apply sharp to the MANAGER. 1189

WANTED seven TELEGRAPH OPERATORS for Somaliland Protectorates, only efficient men need apply with testimonials and terms required to the undersigned:—
COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS.,
Agents, Somaliland Protectorate,
1195 23, Medows Street, Bombay.

WANTED ambitious youths to undergo EXPERT PERSONAL TUITION in "SLOAN-DUPLOYAN" Shorthand, "TOUCH" Type-writing, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Correspondence, Book-keeping, etc. Fees suit all pockets. Proficiency Guaranteed and Situations Secured. Educated "helpless" Orphans Admitted Free.
CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,
46, Kalbadevi Road Bombay. 200

WANTED—A CHIEF OFFICER and ENGINEER for the Shikarpur (Sind) Municipality Pay Rs. 400-50-500 Horse allowance Rs. 25 Rs. 2,000 Security required.
Engineering qualifications indispensable and a Graduate preferred. Applications stating age and experience obtained with certificates of degrees and testimonials will be received by the Vice President upto 1st August 1915.
The appointment will be subject to the approval of the Commissioner in Sind.
(Sd.) H. MONTGOMERY,
President,
Shikarpur Municipality.
1162

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA—APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of FOREMAN for general marine repairs in the Port Commissioners' Works, Kidderpore. Applicants must be home trained and and possess a first class Board of Trade certificate. Preference will be given to candidates who have had workshop experience in India.
Pay Rs. 375 per month.
Applications stating age and qualifications with copies of testimonials to be made to THE CHIEF ENGINEER, Port Commissioners, not later than the 26th July, 1915.
S. C. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
1st July, 1915. 302

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.—APPLICATIONS are invited from those in possession of a Master Mariner's Certificate for the post of PROBATIONARY CHIEF OFFICER. Despatch Vessel "Retriever," on Rs. 350 with a mess allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem.
The selected candidate will be required to pass a medical examination and to qualify for a Pilot's Certificate to enable him to navigate the Commissioners' vessels. On his obtaining a Pilot's Certificate (provided his conduct and ability be approved), he will be confirmed in the appointment on Rs. 400 with a mess allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem, and his service from the date of joining will be counted as qualifying for leave and pension under the ordinary rules laid down in the Civil Service Regulations so far as adopted by the Commissioners.
Applications stating age and qualifications with copies of testimonials and certificates should be addressed to the Undersigned not later than the 31st July, 1915.
E. A. CONSTABLE,
Offg. Deputy Conservator.
29th June, 1915. 303

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 5, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 997

FOR SALE.—Going cheap a double aluminium bedstead mounted with solid brass with spring and cotton Mattress. Can be seen. Apply to Box No. 522, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 170

ENGLISH DESSERT PEARS and APPLES, 9lbs. nett, by V. P. Parcelpost, for Rs. 3-8, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, The Manali Orchards, Kulu, Panjab. Telegrams, Banon, Kulu. 1119

TO BE LET.

TO LET GROUND FLOOR of NAVAL LODGE in Club Road, 4 Rooms Ec:—El. 1s. with stable. Apply ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY, Tele: No. 2569. 1193

TO LET—Excellent suite of rooms consisting of bed room, dressing room, bathroom, W. C., private entrance. Furnished or unfurnished—with or without board. Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2

TO LET 4 more FLATS in Club Road, rents from Rs. 95 to 125. A flat on the 1st floor of a bungalow in Middle Colaba from 1st August at present occupied by Mr. Hogan, rent Rs. 65. only. Apply ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY, Tele: No. 2569. 1194

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI DINBAI widow of DINSHAWJI BEJANJI WADIA, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to one of our clients. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenements and building standing thereon containing by admeasurement 419 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 27 and New No. 186, Old Survey No. 7 and New Survey No. 168 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 1991 and 1992, and Street Nos. 135-1 situate at Breach Candy Road or Girgaum Road without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on the East by Bhangwady, on the West by the Public Main Road called Breach Candy Road or Girgaum Road, on the North by the property of Khan Bahadur Hormusji Maneckji Bhimadiwalla and on the South by the property of Shapurji Furdoonjee.
Dated this 7th day of July 1915.
WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
1196 Attorneys for the Purchaser.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and testament of SYED BALLABHAI ABDULLA, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at Two Tanks, outside the Fort of Bombay, a dyer ..... Deceased.
BAI NAIZBI widow of SYED BALLABHAI ABDULLA, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, the widow and sole Executrix named in the last Will and testament of the deceased abovenamed residing at Two Tanks outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this First day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 1st day of July, 1915.
Messrs. PATELL & EZEKIEL,
1190 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 1410 E. 1419
Recd.
6-7-15. 3-7-15.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of THAKAR DAMODAR DEWJI ROWJI, late of Bombay Halai Lohana, Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant ..... Deceased.
BAI MONGHIBAI alias MATUBAI, widow of THAKAR DAMODAR DEWJI ROWJI, of Bombay Halai Lohana, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Coombharwada 2nd Lane, outside the Fort, the sole executrix named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Second day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 2nd day of July, 1915.
Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

HANSA LINE LIQUIDATION.

ALL those having claims outstanding against the Hansa Line, Bombay, are requested to send them in to the undersigned fully detailed and vouched on or before Thursday, July 15th 1915. No claims received after this date can be considered.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Liquidators of the Hansa Line, Bombay.
Grahams Buildings,
1st July, 1915. 1155.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 420 of 1915.

Re GABRIEL FRANCIS VAZ, late of Bombay Christian Inhabitant, a deceased Debtor.
WHEREAS an order has been this day made under Section 108 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, (III of 1909) to administer the estate of the abovenamed Gabriel Francis Vaz (deceased) in Insolvency. It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Debtor do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court.
Dated this 7th day of July, 1915.
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, this 7th July, 1915.
1198

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO

Lipton Building, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 2329.

NOTICE.
The AUCTION SALE of the property at Mahim advertised for sale THIS DAY by order of the Mortgagee Bai Rahematbai widow of the late Mr. Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Haji Tyeb Haji Mahomed has been POSTPONED until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 8TH INSTANT, AFTER 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).
Messrs. BAILEY & Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 8th instant, after 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, Lipton Building, Apollo Street, Fort, a lot of neat and substantial furniture consisting of dining table and chairs, meatsafes, sideboards, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, corner cabinets, teapoys, tables, bedstead, verandahs seats, bed room sofas, writing, dressing and washhand tables, low and easy chairs, chest of drawers, hatstands and other pieces of furniture.
About 336 dozen imitation silk fans.
BAILEY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th July, 1915.

MESSRS. SHAW & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 16, Hamam Street, Fort.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS SILVER, NICKEL AND FANCY WATCHES OF CELEBRATED MAKERS.
On FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. SHAW and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Hummum Street, Fort, a lot of assorted silver, nickel, fancy case, and gunmetal watches, all quite new, fresh, in perfect order and of celebrated makers, Reliance Watch Co. and others.
The watches will be sold singly to suit all customers, and are on view.
SHAW & Co.,
Bombay, 8th July, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
WE SHALL PRESENT
THE WARNING
A strong Original Three-Reel Drama on a New Theme.
Price and Time as Usual.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK
RE-OPENING ON THURSDAY 1st July 1915

Practice	Session	8-30 to 9-30 a. m.
Evening	„	6 to 8 p. m.
Night	„	9-30 to 11-30 p. m.
Sunday	„	9 to 11 a. m.

There will be no Evening Sessions 6 to 8 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.
SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first-class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraph Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 P.M. THE LONDON FILM Co.'s LATEST TOPICAL DRAMA. 10 P.M.
"ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE"
An exceedingly interesting and exciting film with a strong cast of British players including Jane Gail and Gerald Ames.
Next Saturday's the World's Masterpiece of Stupendous Realism:
"CABIRIA"
PRICES AS USUAL. PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

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Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,0

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 34. Agent.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkong
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON.
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid up Capital	£562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan) Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager

FAMILY GROCERIES
can be had at
MARKET RATES
(and in some cases cheaper)
AT THE
INTERNATIONAL STORES
NEXT TO HOTEL MAJESTIC,
Opp. PYRKE'S.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
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BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

SOME OF THE BEST AND MOST AUTHENTIC BOOKS ON THE PRESENT WAR.

	Cloth. Rs.	Paper. Rs.
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Men Around the Kaiser	1 8	
Jena or Sedan? French Victory or German	1 8	
Imperial Germany	1 8	
The Great War Book, Facts you Should Know about the War	1 2	0 12

The following at 12 annas each.
Germany's Great Lie
"Disarm." The most famous War Novel.
The Fighting Retreat to Paris.
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The Campaign of Sedan 40 Years ago.
In the Firing Line. Heroes of the War by Land and Sea.
The Russian Advance.
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How the War Began.
Great Battles of the World.
Air-Craft in War.
A Scrap of Paper. The Inner History.
German Diplomacy.
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"40 Years After." Story of the Franco-German War.
British Regiment at the Front.
The Campaign round Liege.
Hacking through Belgium.
Lloyd's A. B. C. of the War, Facts about the Countries involved, Armies and Navies engaged, etc.
Great Men of the Great War.
The "Windsor" Christmas Number, 15 coloured plates.
The First Phase of the Great War. "The Graphic Extras, 1914" Rs. 4.
RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON
Booksellers and Publishers,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
ROYAL YAKUTI
(ANANG VILAS.)
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills: Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.
DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot,
Kathiawar.

Constipation produces more suffering than any other malady to which the human system is liable. The sure cure for it is Kasagra. pleasant and perfect. D. 26

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ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	45	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	35	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16″ (Oscillating)	70	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (Oscillating)	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	50	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	38	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16″ (Oscillating)	75	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60″ Sweep with Four wooden blades ..	95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36″ Sweep with Three wooden blades ..	60	0	0

CROMPTONS BOMBAY Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

THE WAR AND METALS.

It is interesting to take stock of the current prices of metals, in view of the fact that we have now been engaged in world-wide war for a period of ten months, writes the "Statist." It will be seen from the tabulated matter below that the rise in prices has been phenomenal, that all experience has been thrown to the winds, and that the fears of those who, consequent upon the outbreak of war, regarded the future of prices with undiluted pessimism were wholly unfounded. The pessimism, however, arose from the taking of too short a view. When war broke out the metal trade of the United Kingdom was loaded up with important German and other Continental commitments, and all those of enemy countries had perforce to be liquidated. This threw an enormous financial strain upon houses in this country; and the forced liquidation resulted in a very serious depression of prices in all directions. Cash copper, for instance, dropped to about £49 a ton, and tin to £120. Once the position was cleared up, however, and war demands and conditions began to assert themselves, values all round began to climb upwards, and enormous though the rise has already been, he would be bold indeed who asserted too confidently that the apex had even yet been reached. Below are given prices of leading metals, etc., on July 30, 1914, and June 10, 1915:—

	July 30, 1914 £. s. d.	June 10, 1915 £. s. d.	Increase £. s. d.
Copper, Standard cash	56 10 0	83 5 0	+26 15 0
,, Electrolytic ..	59 15 0	95 0 0	+35 5 0
Tin, Standard, cash ..	132 0 0	166 0 0	+34 0 0
Lead, prompt ..	18 15 0	27 5 0	+ 8 10 0
Spelter	21 10 0	128 nom.	+98 10 0
Antimony	28 0 0	125 0 0	+97 0 0
Nickel	168 0 0	216 0 0	+48 0 0
Aluminium, ingots ..	81 0 0	105 0 0	+24 0 0
Tinplates	0 12 1½	0 19 0	+ 0 6 10½
Galvanised sheets ..	11 0 0	20 nom.	+ 9 0 0
Tungsten	0 2 8	0 7 0	+ 0 4 4
Quicksilver	6 15 0	15 0 0	+ 8 5 0
No. 3 Cleveland pig-iron	2 11 0	3 7 0	+ 0 16
Steel Bars	6 0 0	10 0 0	+ 4 0
,, Joists	5 7 6	9 15 0	+ 4 7 6
,, Ship-plates ..	5 15 0	9 15 0	+ 4 0 0
Staffordshire bar Iron ..	8 10 0	10 15 0	+ 2 5 0

Translated into percentages, spelter has risen about 500 per cent. antimony about 350 per cent., galvanised sheets about 100 per cent., tungsten 200 per cent., and quicksilver over 100 per cent.; but some materials are really unquotable because they are practically unobtainable, galvanised sheets and spelter, for example.

There are a number of other directions, however, in which enormous price advances have been recorded, these being particularly noticeable in connection with material used for the manufacture of munitions. Considerable attention is being devoted in the United States, for instance, to the big advances recorded for finished materials required by the Allies for use in the field and it is estimated that rifles have gone up 50 per cent. and munitions about 30 per cent. while it is stated that even greater advances will be rendered inevitable unless it is possible to increase supply of commodities. Picric acid, which at the end of last July was selling at 40 cents a pound in America, has jumped to about $1.70 owing to the huge demand experienced in connection with explosive requirements, especially for Great Britiain, France, and Japan. Saltpetre, which was selling at 5 cents a pound last July, is now up to 12½ cents, while carbolic acid has leaped from 7 cents to $1.35 a pound. As regards ammunition, American information is to the effect that almost any price can be obtained for rifle cartridges for prompt and early delivery; but whereas big foreign contracts have, it is stated, been placed on the basis of $35 a thousand, for new business about $45 is asked. The upward movement is largely due, of course, to the enormous advance in the price of spelter, copper, and antimony, which enter so largely into the composition of rifle ammunition. Much of the European demand for cartridges is said to come from Russia, but Mexico is also a heavy buyer. American trade authorities state that the 3in. 15-lb. shells now being turned out in enormous quantities across the Atlantic cost $18 apiece ready to go into the gun, while the empty shells purchased by the Russian Government are said to be costing about $15 apiece. Equally notable has been the rise in the price of rifles though it is not easy in this particular direction to make a close comparison, because until the last few months there were no large private manufacturers of these in the United States. A year ago, however, military rifles were being sold at about $15 to $18, but the French Government have placed a big contract in America at $27.50, and a further contract is pending on the basis of $30 each. There seems, indeed, no limit to the price advance due to the competition for war supplies.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, July 6th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		12,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		3,000
,, ,, Sales of East Indian ..		..
,, ,, Imports		16,000
Mid. Americans		5.33d.
Egyptian F.G.F.		7.45d.
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..	Oct. ..	9.72
	Jan. ..	10.00
New York Official noon call	Oct. ..	9.72
	Jan. ..	10.01
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Oct. ..	9.52
	Jan. ..	9.81

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 6th.

Estimated Sales	12,000
Total Imports	16,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
July	5.19	5.21
July-Aug.	5.19	5.21
Aug-Sept.	5.25	5.27
Sept-Oct.	5.33	5.35
Oct.-Nov.	5.39	5.40
Nov-Dec.	5.43	5.44
Dec-Jan.	5.47	5.48
Jan.-Feb.	5.51	5.52
Feb-March.	5.54	5.55
March-April.	5.58	5.59
April-May.	5.61	5.62
May-June.	5.64	5.65
June-July	5.66	5.67
July-Aug.	5.69	5.70

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 6th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
July	5.19	5.19
July-Aug.	5.19	5.19
Aug.-Sept.	5.25	5.27
Sept-Oct.	5.33	5.35
Oct.-Nov.	5.39	5.41
Nov.-Dec.	5.43	5.45
Dec.-Jan.	5.47	5.49
Jan.-Feb.	5.51	5.53
Feb.-Mar.	5.54	5.57
March.-April	5.58	5.60
April-May	5.61	5.63
May-June	5.64	5.69
June-July	5.66	5.61
July-Aug.	5.69	5.76

MANCHESTER MARKET

Liverpool, June 6th.

Tone of Cloths:—Firm but slow, Indian offers being scarce. China has a improved demand.

Tone of Yarns:—Limited business, but steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, July 6th,

Good Bengal M. G.	3.90d
F. G. ,, ...	4.05d
Fine ,, ...	4.20d
Good Oomra M.G.	4.40d
F. G. ,, ...	4.55d
Fine ,, ...	4.70d
Good M. G. Oomra	4.40d
Fine M. G. Oomra	4.70d
Good Broach	4.80d
F.G. ,, ...	4.95d
Fine ,, ...	5.10d

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 6th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	8,000
,, Exports to Great Britain .. } ,, ,, to Continent .. }	8,000
Futures at New York Oct.	9.68
Previous closing price	9.70
Futures at New York Jan.	9.98
Previous closing price	9.99
Spot Cotton at New York	9.50
Previous price	9.60
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.00
Previous price	9.00
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.50
Previous price	9.49
Futures at New Orleans January ..	9.78
Previous price	9.79
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills	4,76,35
Silver Commercial Bars	48

MONEY MARKETS.

London, July 6th.

Bar Silver Spot	22 13/16

Closing Tone of Silver:—Fall caused by American selling.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August 1914.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4½
Discount, Indian Bank Bill 6 m/st ..	4¾
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4⅞
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	5⅛
Interest day to day loans	1½
,, 7 day market loans	1⅞

The sum of £320,000 has been released.

Exchange on London at Paris Francs 26.89

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, July 6th.

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, sellers,	54/3
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. sellers.	54/3
Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. sellers.	54
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I F sellers.	53/9
Bombay White sellers.	54/9
Wheat Club No. 2, sellers.	53/9

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe 60lbs. Nominal.	
Barletta Russo 62½lbs.—Nominal	
Karachi Barley July-Aug. sellers.	35/3

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Nominal.	
Victorian. Nominal.	
New South Wales. Nominal.	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore June-July sellers	49
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-June-July value.	55/3
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship June July.	51/6
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship June-July value.	55/6
Toria Rapeseed	50/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July-August sellers.	50/9

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered July-August Hull sellers	8 12/6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£80
Copper Braziers	£104
Yellow Metal.	13
Tin Plates I.C. Coke, 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
English Best Selected Copper	92½
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£22-10-0
Hard Spelter	67½

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Value	25

RUBBER.

Para Rubber July-August	2/7½
Ceylon Rubber	2/6 3/4

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON REPORT.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 7.

This morning the market was steady with new Broach at 243. In the afternoon the market opened Rs. 2 higher but subsequently gave way and at Colaba the morning rates were again quoted.

Only a very small business has been reported in forward contracts and ready cotton is in poor demand.

We quote:—
Fine Broach July 216.
Fine Bengal July 163.
Fine Akola July 191.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good Broach April 243.
F. G. Bengal January 183.
Fine K/Akola January 212.

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach ..	..	..	243/4	Apr. 25'16
M. G. ,, ..	217	..	..	July 1915
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms) ..	190	184	..	Jan. 25'16
M. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Ry. terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandesh ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola, Khgm.	212	..	..	Do.
H. G. Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee description ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola, Khgm., Fully Staple ..	191/2	..	..	July 1915
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	213	..
H. G. Westerns ..	..	..	183	Do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	159	Do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	211	Do.
M. G. Comptas ..	..	..	210	Do.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues. B 7

M. G. Bengals ..	163	..	..	Do
M. G. Akola, Khgm.	194	..	..	Sept. 1915

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1914-5	1913-4	Difference.
Khandesh ..	244,257	471,622	—227,365
Central India ..	176,337	254,376	— 78,039
Barsi & Nagar ..	163,752	297,146	—133,394
Berar	429,007	508,516	— 79,509
Central Provinces	215,409	294,695	— 79,286
Dhollera	194,579	413,736	—219,157
Broach	241,789	399,219	—157,430
Compta & Dharwar.	161,818	194,823	— 33,005
Westerns ..	144,250	95,925	pl. 48,325
United Prov. ..	373,123	481,935	—108,812
Rajputana ..	77,986	150,967	— 72,979
Sind	102,254	60,685	pl. 41,619
Persian ..	767	1,103	— 336
American ..	195	2,242	— 2,047
Egyptian ..	624	1,504	— 880
Other Sorts ..	1,625	953	pl. 672
Total ..	2,527,774	3,629,397	—1,101,623

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 6-9, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi ..... Rs 6-6-6, R. D. per cwt.
Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-9, B. T. per cwt.
Forward Sept. ..... Rs. 8-8, R. D. per cwt.
Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 6-2, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 6-3, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat ..... Rs. 7-2, B. T. per cwt.
Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-5, R. D. per cwt.
Groundnuts.
Bold ..... Rs. 38, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed ..... Rs. 3-14, R. D. per cwt.
Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-5, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed ..... Rs. 2-14, R. D. per cwt.
Teelseed.
Red Jubbulpore ..... Rs. 38, B. T. per candy.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6p.m. on 6th July, 1915:—

Cotton	9,952 Bales.
Wheat	9,527 cwts.
Linseed	4,126 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	4,433 ,,
Ginjellyseed	51 ,,
Groundnuts	3,877 ,,
Castorseed	3,867 ,,
Rice	3,306 ,,
Myrabollams	1,413 ,,
Cottonseed	5,826 ,,
Mowraseed	49 ,,
Gram	1,535 ,,
Joowar	152 ,,
Barley	358 ,,

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3 27-32d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 3 7-8d. to 1s. 3 27-32d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s 3 7-8d. August.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 1/8d.
Do. Do. Forward ..... 1s. 4 3-16d. August.
Do. 4 Months' Sight Ready ..... 1s. 4 3-16d.
Francs 3 m-s. do. ..... 186½ Nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong 131½
Do. Shanghai 167½
60 d-s. Yokohama 151½

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The quotation for 3½ per cent. Government Paper is 91 nominal for cash.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London has given way 1/8d. in ready the price now being 22 13-16.
Bar Gold closes as under:—

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-11-0
Australian Do.	24-5-0
Bombay Do.	24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-11-6
English Dragons	15-1-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	58-12-0

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, July 7.

There was practically very little change reported in the Cotton Mill Share Market today and the closing quotations were the same as yesterday's. Owing to absence of sellers Tata Iron and Steel shares steadied down.

In Mill shares for August delivery Davids were placed at Rs. 542½, Fazulbhai at Rs. 381½, Standards at Rs. 930 and Madhavji at Rs. 1,125.

Swadeshi improved to Rs. 1,437½, Finlays to Rs 252½, Indore Malwas to Rs. 175.

Centrals kept steady at Rs. 1,830.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 170, Crescent at Rs. 87½ and New Great Easterns at Rs. 201½.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares kept firm at Rs. 20¼ and Bombay-Burma Trading shares were in demand at Rs. 92½.

Bank of Bombay shares were quoted at Rs. 1,635.

Alcock and Ashdown shares declined to Rs. 235.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares moved up to Rs. 102½ and Deferred to Rs. 193½ (buyers.).

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 1,107½.

Gujrat Railway shares were quoted at Rs. 100 (old Issue), Tapti Valleys at Rs. 560, Amritsar Pattis at Rs. 155 and Sialkot Narowals at Rs. 53½.

Treachers dropped to Rs. 500.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was reported in the vicinity of Rs. 91 (small clean pieces.).

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds declined to Rs. 99.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 6.

At the share market to-day the market for jute shares opened quiet, the volume of business passing being limited and marked by some irregularity. In the afternoon there was some enquiry for Alliance in response to which these securities moved up to 195. In other directions there was not much doing although tea shares ruled firm except for bazar stocks and in the coal section there was some demand for South Govindpur. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Baraboni 11·8; Bansjorah 7-12, 8; Burra Dhemo 9, 9-4; Kosoonda 18-4; Sendra 12-8; South Govindpur 7-8, 7-12, 7-14;

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 192 to 195; Auckland (ord) 122, 123; Barnagore (ord) 87, 88; Belvedere (ord) 154-8, 156, 155; Clive (ord) 75; Dalhousie (ord) 153; Delta (ord) 230, 231, 232 s. 1.; Empire (ord) 13-8, 13-6; Fort William (ord) 70, 69; Kamarhatty (ord) 190, 191; Union (ord) 233.

Tea:—Deljoo Valley 9-8; Eastern Cachar 139; Loobah 64, 65; Rajabarrie 144, 145; Rajnagar 155, 156; Roopacherra 27-12; Titabbar 175.

Miscellaneous:—Boreah Cotton (pref) 119.

Government Paper: Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 90 to 90-2 nominal.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 7.

The Arabian Sea monsoon is giving practically no rain while the Bay current has caused moderate to heavy rain in north-east India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur and Bihar; local in east United Provinces, Konkan and Malabar.

A few falls also occurred in Burma, Orissa, west United Provinces, southeast Punjab, Mysore and south-east Madras.

The principal amounts are:—Cherrapunji eighteen inches; Gauhati three; Shillong two; Dibrugarh, Sibsagar and Tezpur one; Chittagong three; Mymensingh and Dinajpur two; Narayanganj, Barisal and Bogra one and a half; Cox's Bazar and Calcutta one; Naya Dumka two; Madura one and a half.

Forecast:—No important change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 7th July 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi reports 0.12in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in the north and the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.56in. of rain. Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual and temperature is in excess in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature continues in excess in Central India West, north Gujarat and the eastern half of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been fairly general; Mormugao has had 0.21in and Karwar 0.22in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is generally in excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been fairly general in the Konkan and local in the east Punjab while isolated showers have occurred in Malabar and the United Provinces. In all only five stations report rainfall of importance, of which only one station has received more than half an inch.

Some showers may occur on the west coast of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of July, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	91.2	79.4	83	..	0	0
Do. (6th)	97.4	86.7	79	..	0	—0.05
Jask ..	..	..	..	..	0	..
Muskat	104.9	90.6	80	..	0	—0.15
Do. (6th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	108.3	87.4	68	..	0.53	—0.45
Rawalpindi	105.2	80.0	29	..	1.69	—1.75
Lahore	106.4	83.8	53	..	1.87	—0.96
Hissar	106.6	89.5	42	..	2.17	..
Ambala	98.1	77.1	67	..	2.70	—3.10
Delhi	99.6	82.0	54	0.12	3.13	—2.03
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	103 4	88.1	42	..	4.66	0.08
Mainpuri	100.3	83.1	68	..	2.32	—2.89
Jhansi	101.7	85.8	53	..	5.43	—1.23
Cawnpore	97 0	79.5	62	..	4.43	1.46
Allahabad	96.0	77.5	63	0.56	9 38	1.83
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	113.7	84.6	63	..	0	—0.33
Karachi	89.6	82.0	83	..	0.03	—1.15
Ajmer	99.	80.0	66	..	0.60	—3 08
Jalpore	102.5	85.0	56	..	0.52	—3.19
Kotah	104.8	86.4	49	..	1.16	—3.48
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.4	80.0	73	..	0.28	—2.45
Dwarka	89.3	84.0	76	..	1.34	—1.96
Veraval	86.4	82.3	79	..	2.70	—2.06
Rajkot	98.5	76.8	79	..	2.00	—4.24
Bhavnagar Parv	101.2	79.8	72	..	5.84	—0.62
Surat	89.	78.9	77	..	10.69	—0.88
Ahmedabad	102.7	80.6	66	..	3.73	—3.12
Deesa	101.7	79.5	61	..	1.14	—2.64
Neemuch	97.9	78.3	66	..	3.90	—2.16
Indore	92.6	76.1	69	..	3.15	—4.54
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	92.9	79.1	67	..	13.54	1.95
Saugor	92.5	77.4	69	..	5.42	—4.32
Hoshangabad	94.3	77.6	74	..	9.79	0.10
Khandwa	92.8	78.3	75	..	9.62	2.59
Akola	97.2	77.8	68	..	6.05	—0.64
Amraoti	97.2	77.3	62	..	5.87	—3.10
Nagpur	97.3	78.7	68	..	10.08	—1.47
Chanda	97.0	80.0	79	..	10.26	0.27
Raipur	93.7	77.6	74	..	9.01	—2.37
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.1	80.4	81	0.08	40.49	15 58
Ratnagiri	86.5	79.1	81	..	33.87	—3.86
Mormugao	87.6	77.0	90	C.21	39.63	—9.04
Karwar	85.8	76.1	90	0.22	41.63	—7.10
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94.4	74 7	62	..	8.24	2.63
Ahmednagar	89.	69.5	65	..	5.48	0.15
Poona	85.4	71.8	76	..	15.71	9.84
Sholapur	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bijapur	92.3	70.6	68	..	2.00	—1.92
Belgaum	80.3	68.2	91	..	12.51	1.30
Ahmedabad	92.7	71.2	67	..	13.12	6.70
Nizamabad (Indur).	96.8	77.7	69	..	3.55	1.65
Hyderabad	93.0	76.2	83	..	9.15	3.65
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.5	77.4	88	..	35.45	—11.84
Calicut	85.8	76.1	91	0.06	35.62	—6.19
Cochin	78.1	76.7	88	0.38	30.97	—3.40
Colombo	86.9	79.6	86	..	8.21	—0.31
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	102.3	82.7	77	..	7.90	2.00
Bellary	98 8	75.5	61	..	5 11	2.75
Cuddapah	103.4	84.8	54	..	1.26	—2.69
Madras	100 8	83.1	66	..	1.31	—1.57
Bangalore	90.3	68.8	73	..	6.66	2.86
Coimbatore	89.8	74.4	79	..	4.97	3.13
Trichinopoly	102.8	80 4	62	..	1.15	—0.62
Negapatam	99.1	79.6	74	..	1.39	—0.41

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th July, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29.763	inches.
Temperature of Air	83.7	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.0	,,
Dew Point	77.4	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.814	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	6.0	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	88.1	,,
Minimum do. do.	80.4	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW, WSW.	
Movement of Wind	199	Miles
Fall of Rain	0.09	inches
Total fall during month	0.47	,,
Do. do. year	41.98	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th July	0.00	,,

When you've been talking all day in a stuffy room it usually results in a headache. It needn't last but a few minutes. Stearns' Headache Cure relieves it. C 7

"YOURS AFFECTIONATELY, THE MURDERER."

CURIOUS LETTERS IN A WILL SUIT.

Some remarkable letters were read in the English Probate Court on June 11 during the further hearing of the will suit in which a testator left a considerable portion of his property to his housekeeper and passed over his son.

The suit was brought by the Public Trustee, as executor, to test the validity of a will of January 4, 1913, and a codicil of April 9, 1913, of Mr. George Brading, a retired printer, who had resided in Southbrook-road, Lee, Kent.

The will was contested by testator's son, Mr. George William Brading, who alleged that his father was not of sound mind and did not know and approve of the contents of the documents.

Mr. Robert Marshall, the late Mr. Brading's solicitor, said that when testator executed the will he was of perfectly sound mind.

Mr. Charles Gordon Liddell, Mr. Marshall's partner, gave corroborative testimony.

In cross-examining witness, Mr. Colam, K.C., put to him some letters said to have been written by testator.

One letter was addressed to "The Right Hon. Bonar Law," and in it testator said. . I have often considered the question of renting and purchasing small farms or houses. . . . Filthy Socialists would like to have rented a few thousand farms to put the gleanings into their own pockets. . . . All barristers should be ousted.

"NIGGER-DRIVERS."

Counsel also read the following letter, addressed to a Mr. Tindall:—

I do hope the doctors feel ashamed of that poor idol at the head of the nation. They are a superior, educated race of idols to the usual M.P.'s, either as business men or scientific beings. I hope the doctors will stand firm not to serve Government patients, and persuade all their friends never to vote for the nigger-drivers until every iota of the Bill is passed. Stand firm pro bono publico.

Another letter ran:—

Kindly return me the criminal's letter. It is the only safe companion I have, as the witnesses, like Christ's before the Chief Priest, are suborned by this letter. —Yours truly, G. Brading. If you know anyone has £4,000 to give away, let him know.

There was one letter, said counsel, signed "Yours affectionately, the Murderer."

Dr. L. Smith, a consulting physician, stated that in April, 1913, testator was feeble-minded, but quite sane.

The hearing was adjourned.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 7th July 1915, was 29.977 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectiveiy below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time.	High Water. Depth on Sill.	Low Water. Month.	Low Water. Bombay Mean Time.	Low Water. Depth on Sill.
	July.	h m.	ft. in	July	h

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July. 7th.

Montebello	Casto	Genoa
Malta	Talbot	Shanghai

Wednesday, July 7th 1915.

S. S. Olympia:—The Anchor Line steamer Olympia outward bound passed Perim on the 6th and is due here about noon on the 12th instant.

S. S. City of Sparta:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Sparta Homeward bound reached Marseilles on the 5th instant.

S. S. Iyo Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Iyo Maru left Hongkong for Singapore on the 6th instant.

S. S. Montebello:—The Italian Mail steamer Montebello, 1 606 tons, Captain G. Casto, arrived here yesterday from Genoa, which port she left on the 6th ultimo, with a general cargo and 23 deck passengers on board.

S. S. Malta:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Malta, 3,888 tons, Captain C. E. Talbot arrived here yesterday from Shanghai which port she left on the 14th June last via Colombo and other ports, with the China mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Corinthic:—The steamer Corinthic, 2,960 tons, Captain Woodbean, will sail today for Hull via Aberdeen, with a general cargo.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C. & R. Rangoon Maru.....N. Y. Kaisha
D. & E. Barpeta....Morgan.....B. I. S. N. Co
F. Gregorios Anaghelatos..Anaghelatos..D. Nanji & Sons.
H. Lhasa.....King.....M. M. & Co
K. Fazilka.....Mac Nair.....M. M. & Co
N. Steenbergen.....de Younge.....J. Finlay & Co
P. Bursfeld.....Hunt.....J. Finaly & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaverl.....K. N. & Co
Ponani.....K. N. & Co
Satranji.....K. N. & Co
Mahanadi.....K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Maclachan..McLean.....J. Finlay & Co
3 Daisal Maru.....Tamal.....D. Nanjee & Sons
5 Silverdale.....McLeod..Haji Azim Goolm Hoosin.
6 Akbar.....Murch.....T. M. & Co
8 Tiger.....Bolun.....Killick Nixon & Co
9 Saigon Maru.....Watscobl.....N. Y. K. & Co
12 &13 Rikard Nordrank....Hunn.....F. F. C. & Co
14 Chakdara.....Sparrow.....M. M. & Co
15 Yubari Maru.....Oli.....N. Y. Kaisha.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

4 Risaldar.....Bullen.....T. M. & Co
5 Khyber.....Kitcat.....P. & O. Co
6 Corinthic.....Woodbean....W. & A. G. & Co
7 City of Norwich....McMillan.....K. N. & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Kowelt.....Wilson.....T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponus.....Hayward....S. O. Co., of New York

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baron Fairlie.....	Macdonald	.....
Malta.....	Talbot	P & O Co
Montebello.....	Casto	Italian M. S. N. Co

EXPORTS.

Bombay, July 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Silverdale (s) 4 bales wool R. Valabdas, 8 bales wool V. Oomersee.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Desai Maru (s) 486 bales cotton fly K. Visram & Co., 60 bales cotton fly Solomon Bros., 505 bales cotton waste K. Visram & Co., 105 bales cotton waste H. E. Bode & Sons., 440 bales cotton waste Commercial Trading Co. 100 bales sawri cotton H. E. Bode & Sons., 39 cwt. Indian old rubber P. A. Kulkarni, 4,000 cwt. myrabollams P. Mathoradas & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Gregorious Anghelatoos (s) 4,000 cwt. myrabollams P. Mathoradas & Co., 8,008 cwt. linseed E. D. Sassoon & Co., 6,720 cwt. linseed Ralli Bros., 8,004 cwt. rapeseed E. D. Sassoon & Co., 25 cwt. poppyseed Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Kyber (s) 30 bales cowhides V. Esmail & Co., 2 bales goat skins V. Esmail & Co., 255 cwt. myrabollams Kalyandas Bros., 1 box silver coins Eastern Bank, 35 cwt. kashew nuts N. Kassam.

FOR GENOA.

Montebello (s) 4 bales cotton twist H. M. Mehta & Co., 100 bales cotton E. Spinner & Co., 200 bales cotton J. A. Begbie & Co., 500 bales cotton National Financing & Commission, 40 bales sawri cotton A. Durst, 600 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Yubari Maru (s) 200 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha, 2,000 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 260 bales cotton F. F. Campbell & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Yubari (s) 300 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Clan Maclashton from Liverpool Agents James Finlay & Co.—359 bags soda ash, 50 bags bicarb soda, 55 drums bleaching powder, 24 drums caulstic soda, 33 barrels 16 casks sal amonia, 240 casks ochre, 40 drums 34 casks chloride of zinc, 22 drums chloride of calcium, 524 drums magnesium chloride, 42 cases glycarine, 9 crates earthenware, 106 casks tiles, 10 cases biscuits, 3 cases leather purses, 14 cases 5 trusses bouffalo pickras, 7 cases roller skins, 5 cases fibre goods, 1 case charna bands, 34 cases leather belting, 8 cases glass globes, 11 trusses hair belting 10 bales paper, 78 barrels tallow, 1 case gin, 18 cases yellow metal sheathing, 200 drums oil, 29 cases colour, 5 cases varnish, 1,396 kegs paint, 31 cases 24 barrels 3,358 boxes soap, 4 bales cotton rope, 8 cases sewing thread, 5 bales woollen piece goods, 79 cases 69 bales cotton yarn, 3 rolls canvas hose, 11 cases cotton net, 11 cases cotton and silk goods, 240 cases 108 bales cotton piece goods.

S. S. Rangoon Maru from Kobe Agents N. Y. Kaisha.—62 pieces silver, 1 case calamus oil, 1,300 cases cassia, 58 bags china roots, 30 cases insect powder, 71 cases camphor, 25 cases medicine, 14 cases glass beads, 211 cases glass bangles, 93 cases bottles, 150 casks cement, 130 cases glass chimneys, 8 cases rubber goods, 25 cases sulphur, 10 cases camphor oil, 8 cases clocks, 2 cases cassia oil, 16 cases peppermint crystal, 15 cases peppermint oil, 77 cases dry preserves, 51 cases biscuits, 400 cases milk, 15 casks 25 barrels tar, 10 casks pitch.

S. S. Rangoon Maru from Kobe Agents N. Y. Kaisha.—12 cases soap, 12 cases glass blinds, 2 cases 17 bales paper, 16 cases provisions, 306 cases enamelledware, 6 cases nickledware, 277 cases porcelaineware, 180 bags ginger, 20 cases silk goods, 87 cases shirting, 85 bales sheeting, 5 cases knitted goods, 54 cases cotton singlet, 25 bales drill, 61 cases cotton yarn, 102 cases spun silk, 5 cases twine, 5 bundles tarpaulin, 650 bags sago flour, 1,761 bundles rattans, 370 bundles sandalwood, 1,367 pieces planks, 3 cases umbrella stick, 20 cases vegetable wax, 40 bundles star aniseed, 21 cases cotton goods, 1 case canned goods, 7 cases cigars, 10,270 bags sugar.

SMART TAILORING
All New Goods to pick from.
A visit will pay you.
DANN & CO.
Tailors and Outfitters
Opp, Thos. Cook & Sons
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Branch—Watson's Hotel

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THEFT BY POSTAL CLERK.

SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar and a common jury.)

THE KING-EMPEROR v. LOWJIBHOY PESTONJI MOTIWALLA.

The further hearing of the trial of Lowjibhoy Pestonji Motiwalla, who stands charged with having committed the theft of a postal article, viz. a registered letter containing a cheque for Rs. 4,000 drawn on the Allahabad Bank by one J. Madan in favour of Hormusji S. Tantra, was resumed yesterday afternoon before his Lordship and a common jury.

Mr. Nicholson, instructed by Mr. Kirk-Smith, acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar, with Mr. R. D. Batliwalla appeared for the accused.

Dhondu Vithal Desai, aged 18, the boy who took the cheque to the bank for being cashed and who identified the accused as the person who gave him the cheque for being cashed, was the principal witness on behalf of the prosecution. Shantaram, the friend who introduced Dhondu to the Parsi accused and Shankar, Dhondu's uncle, were other witnesses examined on behalf of the prosecution.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of "guilty" against the accused.

His Lordship in sentencing the accused to three years' rigorous imprisonment observed that he was a young man of 22. He succeeded in getting into a respectable appointment, but whether succumbed to sudden temptation or not it was difficult to tell. But he must remember that the legislature had regarded offences of theft of postal articles as serious offences. The maximum sentence for theft under the Penal Code was three years; but he was charged under the Post Office Act and the maximum sentence laid down under the section was seven years. This was his first offence; he had ruined his life. The sentence he would pass under the circumstances would be three years' rigorous imprisonment.

SERVANT ACCUSED OF MURDER.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar and a Special Jury.)

EMPEROR v. CHAKOO HOOKA.

The accused in this case, a domestic servant employed by Dr. Rajabally Vishram Patel, of Pedder Road, was charged with having committed the murder of Mrs. Shirinbai Patel, wife of Dr. Rajabally, by stabbing her with two knives on the morning of the 9th of April and thereby causing her death.

The Hon. Mr. Bahadurji, with Mr. Dhurandhar, appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. Hormazdiar P. Dastur defended the accused.

Briefly the facts as alleged by the prosecution and as stated by the Advocate-General in his opening, speech were as follows:—

The accused was a domestic servant in the service of Dr. R. V. Patel. On the morning of the 9th of April, Mrs. Patel was doing her domestic duties. She was dealing out grain from the godown. Dr. Rajabally's sister was in the dining room and the accused was engaged in cleaning the ordinary table knives used for domestic purposes. The accused asked Mrs. Patel to give him some milk and she asked her sister-in-law Jibai to give him a cupful of milk. Suddenly and without any reason, the accused stabbed Mrs. Patel on the head with two table knives. She cried out; but before that Jibai had arrived. On hearing her cries, one Pherozsha Master, a resident teacher staying with Dr. Rajabally, came up and tried to snatch the two knives away from his hands. The accused knocked him down. The teacher got up and rushed at the accused, when immediately a police constable, who on being informed, had arrived there, caught hold of the accused. Mrs. Patel's brother had also by that time arrived. Dr. Patel was telephoned for and many other doctors were in attendance; but the unfortunate lady died from the effects of the wounds the next morning.

They would have the evidence of direct eye-witnesses and medical evidence would also prove that the wounds inflicted by the knives caused her death.

In support of the prosecution case, Jibai Ismail Jan Mahomed, Pherozsha Master, Ahmed, a domestic servant, Dr. Rajabally, Colonel Street and two police constables were examined as witnesses.

There were no witnesses for the defence and counsel for the accused contended that the act, viz., the murder was the result of impulsive insanity and no motive whatsoever for the murder had been proved by the prosecution.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of "guilty" against the accused.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to death and in sentencing him said that he did not wish to comment but it was difficult to control language. His Lordship had hitherto sentenced many men to be hanged; but he sentenced him with less regret than he had hitherto done. He was not fit to live.

APPELLATE SIDE

THE GUARDIANS AND WARDS ACT.

QUESTION OF JOINT POSSESSION.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Shah.)

NAGINDAS RIKHANDAS v. BAPULAL AMICHAND.

This was an appeal under the Guardians and Wards Act, (Act VIII of 1840), against the decision of Mr. J. D. Dixit, District Judge of Thana, who appointed the respondent-guardian of the minor's property on his furnishing sufficient security.

One Chunilal Purshottam, nephew of one Bhikubhai, died leaving behind him a minor daughter Champa and some property including a share in a partnership shop, wherein Bhiku, Chunilal and present appellant Nagindas, were partners. In 1904 Bhikubhai was appointed the guardian of the person and property of the minor Champabai by the District Judge of Thana and it was then intimated to the Court that the minor's property was then worth about Rs. 14,500. The minor Champa was married to the opponent Bapulal in 1912 by Bhikubhai with the sanction of the Court. In 1914 the husband, as guardian of his minor wife, applied to the District Judge to be appointed a guardian of her property as well and for cancellation of the order appointing Bhikubhai as guardian and for accounts and delivery of the property. Bhikubhai died pending the proceedings in the lower Court. But it was admitted that the minor had a share in the capital of the shop managed by the present petitioner and that the value of the property falling to her share in 1912 was about Rs. 22,300 from which date the minor's share in the shop was closed under instructions from the inspecting subjudge.

The District Judge appointed opponent Bapulal as the guardian of the minor's person and property and passed an order against the present appellant to give joint possession and further held that the property being undivided, the Court could not make any order for its delivery.

The petitioner Nagindas contended in the High Court that he had no objection to pay the amount due with interest as the outstandings were recorded, that the business should not have been stopped, that he was not concerned with the minor's property nor was he an heir of Bhikubhai and that the minor's guardian could only institute regular proceedings to recover her share and not claim possession in summary proceedings under the Act.

LOWER COURT'S ORDER SET ASIDE.

Their Lordships in setting aside the order of the lower Court observed that the order of the District Judge in giving joint possession, was not warranted by the provisions of the Guardians and Wards Act and that the minor was at liberty to resort to the ordinary remedies as she might be advised.

Mr. Jinnah with Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Koyaji with Mr. Sathe appeared for the respondent.

GAMBLING IN LITIGATION.

REVIEW APPLICATION DISMISSED.

(Before Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

BABAJI KALGANDA v. MALGANDA PARGANDA AND OTHERS.

This was an application made on behalf a minor defendant to review the judgment of the High Court in a second appeal. The suit was brought by the plaintiff for a declaration that the adoption of the present applicant by one Nilawa was null and void. In the Trial Court and in the District Court the suit was dismissed upon a preliminary point, the Courts holding that there was nothing in the will of Kalgonda, the husband of Nilawa, which amounted to an implied prohibition so as to debar Nilawa from making this adoption.

The second appeal came before their Lordships, Justices Batchelor and Rao, who held that the lower Courts were wrong upon the critical point and that there was an implied prohibition in Kalgonda's will which restrained Nilawa from adopting the present applicant. The result was that the decree under appeal was reversed. This judgment of their Lordships was sought to be reviewed.

In dismissing the review application his Lordship observed that he had seriously to consider whether there was any room for fear lest the applicant, the minor, might have suffered injustice in any way or whether the true view was that this application was only a further effort to gamble in litigation and held that this review was only the common case of a party who had been defeated in the Courts, trying to avoid defeat by the invention or discovery of brand new argument, which might take his adversary by surprise.

Mr. Weldon with Mr. Nilkant Atmaram appeared for the applicant.

Mr. Jayakar with Mr. J. G. Rele appeared for the opponents.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 8TH OF JULY, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

For Judgment.

859-13.—Mulla and M, The Advocate-General of Bombay, v. Jimbabai, widow, and ors, Ard H D & Co, Payne & Co, Matu J & M, Sham D & D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

209-14.—Jehangir G & B, Ladkabai, widow, v. Navivalu, widow and anr, Madhavji K & C, Part Heard.

For further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

1223-14.—Vachha and Co, Messrs Lukhma Tulla and Co, a firm, v. Miya Haji Ebrahim Haji Ehmail, Rustomji & G.

For Trial of Preliminary Issue.

S C 591-15.—Dubash & Co, Nusserwanji Bhicaji Patel, v. D Bhicaji alias Dorabji Bhicaji Khandalawalla, Vachha & Co.

Long Causes.

152-13.—Tyabjee D & Co, Bai Premabai, widow, v. Messrs Wilson & Co, Amin and D.

855-14.—Captain & V, Rao Bahadur Keshowji Nathoo Sailor & ors, v. Jaimabai, widow, & ors, Payne & Co.

1048-13.—Mer. K & Co, Kaishnabai v. Nagubai, widow, and anr, D J Mantri.

686-13.—Matubhai J & M, Krishnarao Bhaskerji Rele, v. Narayen Kashinath and ors, Smetham B & Co, Raghavaya N & Co.

1302-14.—Purnanand & Co, Ghella Bharmal & anr, v. Mansey Virdhar, Ardeshir H D & Co.

827-14.—Vachha & Co, Abdool Hoosein Mahomedali, v. Shaik Sarafalli Mamooji & ors, Patell and Ez.

740-14.—Madhowji K and C, Ishwardas Lakhmidas and anr, v. Badriprasad Tikaram & anr, Nanu H & Co, Bhimji and Co, Ardeshir H D & Co, Daphtary F and D.

1071-14.—Payne and Co, Abdulla Alladin Mahomed Dana, v. Ahmed Allarakhia, Jehangir S M & H.

1288-14.—Jehangir S M & H, Bai Bhicaji & anr, v. Peroshaw Jivanji Kerawalla, M K R B & Co.

1462-14.—Mulla and M, Esmail Haji Varaya, v. Sardarkhan Abbaskhan, Patell and Ez.

9-15.—Vatchha & Co, Messrs Dana Fatta & Co, a firm, Narayen Babaji Jawke.

1151-14.—Mulji & Th, Nathmal Walaji v. Poonamchand Panaji & ors, Raghavaya N & Co.

S C Ct 39-1717-15.—Mulji & Th, Charles Frederick Willimsan, v. The Bombay, Co, Ltd, Crawford B & Co.

1081-14.—Manecklal & Co, Jamnadas Purshotam v. Haji Hassam Haji Essa & Sons, a firm, and ors, Sunderdas & Co.

958-14.—Merwonji K & Co, Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar v. Edulji Maneckji Mody, Mulla and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suit for disposal in Chambers.

275-15.—Rustomji & G, Ramchand Govindram v. Kaikhusru Bejonji Capadia and anr.

For Judgment on Notice.

300-15.—Craigie B & C, Bapuji Sorabji Patell v. Motilal Dayabhai & Co, a firm, and anr, Edg. G W & Co.

For Decree Absolute.

995-15.—Chitnis M & K, Ganpatrao Pundlick Dhumatkar v. Nanaji Kuverji Rage Shirke.

Suits for Hearing and final desposal.

Long Causes.

1364-14.—Jehangir M & S, V R Kelkar v. Jagannath Dharmaji Nakwa, D J Mantri.

Short Causes.

532-15 Dubash & Co, Ramgopal Madhawprasad, a firm, v. Bewaram Kahandas, a firm, Purnanand & Co.

533-15—Dubash and Co, Radhakison Ramchandra a firm v Jitmal Jasiram a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

568-15.—Little & Co, Messrs P. Chrystal & Co, a firm, v. Motilal Tejmal, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

Admiralty Suit.

1-15.—Crawford B & Co, Thos Wilson Sons & Co, Ld, v. Dada Miya Khandwani owner of S S Lawoe, Payne & Co.

For Settlement of Issues.

966-14.—Little & Co, The Indian Specie Bank, Ld, in Liqn, v. Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thackersey & ors, Payne & Co, Daph F & D, W G & Co,

Long Causes.

1104-14.—Jehangir S M & H, Tatia Pandu Kangutkar v. Narayen Pandu Shivalkar & ors, Sab & G.

1206-14.—Jeh S M & H, Tookaram Mahadeo Narvenkar v. Bai Parwatibai, widow & ors, Manch & N, Hiralal & Co.

617-14.—Jam R & D, Hiralal Gordhandas v. Goolam Mohedin bin Abdool Razak Beg, and ors, Ard H D & Co, Madh K & C.

S C Ct 704-24997-14.—Chitnis M & K Saraswatibai, widow and anr, v. Pandurang Gopal Nagwekar & ors, Little Co, Crawford B & Co.

1167-14.—Tyabji D & Co, Rukhmabai, widow and ors, v. Trimbuck Dwarkanath, Little & Co.

1005-13.—Amin and Desai, Gitabai v. Radhabai widow and anr, Raghavaya N and Co, Smetham B and Co.

813-14.—Khmed L & M, Madhowrao Nilkant Modi v. Anandibai, widow and anr, Ragh N Co.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI 82 and in Re The Credit Bank of India Ld, in Liqn.—Payne & Co, R. D Sethna Offl Liqr v. N R Misttry and anr, Ard H D & Co, Edg G W & Co. J S D 17-12-14.

360-11—Jehangir M and S, Chimabai widow v Dhulla Kuppa and ors, Daph F and D, Matu J and M.

402-15.—Mehta D & L, Kuppa Dolla & Co, a firm, v. Haji Ali Haji Rahimtulla & anr, Sh D & D, Mulla & Mulla.

WOMEN'S BRANCH OF WAR FUND.

KAISER-I-HIND MEDALS PRESENTED TO THE SECRETARIES.

His Excellency the Governor at the Secretariat yesterday presented the Kaisar-i-Hind Medals of the Second Class to Dilshad Begum, Mrs. Lilian Reed and Mrs. Jaijee Jehangir Petit.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, the Hon. Mr. Carmichael, Mr. L. Robertson and his Excellency's staff were present.

In presenting the medals his Excellency made a few remarks thanking the ladies for their strenuous personal efforts in connection with the provision of comforts for the troops in the field and in hospital, and praising their work at the Women's Branch Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund.

PRESENTATION BY VANITA VISRAM.

Yesterday their Excellencies were presented at the Secretariat by the Vanita Vishram with a silver replica of the building and also a framed photograph in commemoration of their opening the building a short time ago. In the afternoon his Excellency presided at a meeting of the Imperial Relief Fund Committee at the Secretariat.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE WAR FUND.

URGENT NEED FOR MORE RED CROSS KIT BAGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 7.

Her Highness the Bada Maharani of Nepal has made a generous donation of Rs. 1,500 to the St. John Ambulance Red Cross War Fund for the purpose of providing red cross kit bags for the sick and wounded Gurkhas. The kit bags will be specially prepared in accordance with her Highness' wishes and shipped to the hospitals at the front by the St. John Ambulance War Gifts Depot at Bombay. The demand for these bags continues to be enormous and Sir John Hewett has recently cabled to Sir Pardey Lukis for more of these bags. In response to this appeal the Association is despatching 2,500 bags by the first available transport. It will be remembered that the Indian Soldiers' Fund asked for 5,000 of these bags for hospitals in Europe. When the present consignment is despatched the Indian Council will have supplied no less than 4,225 in the short space of seven months.

CONTRIBUTION FROM KOLAR GOLD FIELDS.

The Kolar Gold Fields centre of the St. John's Ambulance Association has been particularly active since the beginning of the war, in helping the Red Cross work of the Association. A donation of Rs. 1,278.1-0 was sent from the residents on the Gold Fields in January, another of Rs. 2,371.10.3 in April and on the 21st June Mr. R. Osborne sent Colonel Blackham, C.I.E., the General Secretary of the Association in India, a further contribution of Rs. 1,096-8-0, making a total during the first six months of this year of Rs. 4,746.3.3. This generous assistance from the Indian gold mines to the Indian Red Cross has been very gratefully acknowledged by the Council.

A GIFT FROM SIRMOOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 7.

Lieutenant-Colonel Raj Kumar Bir Bikram Singh of Sirmoor, C.S.I., C.I.E., has offered 1,000 pounds of tea to all Sapper and Miner units, except his own, now on active service. The gift has been gratefully accepted by the Viceroy.

The Coimbatore District Political Conference is to be held on the 24th and 25th instant. The Hon. Dr. T. M. Nair has accepted the office of President of the conference.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
GALA NIGHT
6-30 AND 10 P. M.
COMIC DUO
STEVE AND NORA
MISS NORA MOORE
WILL SING.
THE LATEST AND GREATEST RECRUITING SONGS
STEVE BUCKINGHAM
THE GENIAL LONDON COMIQUE AND OUR STAR DRAMA
NICK WINTER & THE MYSTERIOUS BAND.

THE
COMMON CAUSE
OF
Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Lumbago, Gravel,
Kidney troubles, Arthritis, etc.,
IS
URIC ACID
which is a useless and harmful by-product of Nature's functions formed in the blood and deposited in the joints and muscles and tissues where, if neglected, it accumulates and causes pain, discomfort and illness. It can, however, be dissolved and dispelled by
FRUCTISINE
which has so consistently proved an invaluable treatment to countless sufferers. Made in England.
Sole Agents:—
BALMUKAND RAY & Co.,
12, ISMAIL BDGS., FORT, BOMBAY.
Sub-Agents:—
SHROFF BROS.
OPP. WHITEAWAY'S, FORT, BOMBAY.
Tel. address: "Rassica", Bombay

After strenuous outdoor exercise take Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract—invigorator and energy producer. It feeds the broken down tissues and makes you feel like new. B-6

CAMPAIGN WATCHES.
AND
WATCHES for
EVERYDAY WEAR
WRIST
OR
POCKET
OF UNAPPROACHABLE
QUALITY
ARE
ONLY OBTAINABLE FROM

MARCKS & Co., Ltd,
THE JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS OF WESTERN INDIA
BOMBAY & POONA.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
H. E. The Governor and Lady Willingdon leave for Poona at 2-45 p.m.
Bombay United Building Co., Ordinary General Meeting, Navsari Building, 3-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 9.

Indian Guild of Science and Technology, Annual General Meeting, Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 10.

Provincial Conference at Poona.
Cricket:—Bombay Gymkhana A Team vs. Islam Gymkhana.
Bombay Gymkhana B Team vs. The Times of India C. C.

SUNDAY, July 11.

P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia with English Mails due at noon.
Provincial Conference at Poona.
Cricket:—Parsi v/s Hindu Gymkhana.

MONDAY, July 12.

Bombay Legislative Council, Poona.
Provincial Conference, Poona.

TUESDAY, July 13.

Improvement Trust Meeting, 4-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 14.

Municipal Standing Committee.

DAILY

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8-30 p.m., 9 to 10-30 p.m., and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

IN MEMORIAM.

In respectful memory of our late lamented friend and master, William Howe Middleton late District Traffic Superintendent, and Major G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, Commanding "A" Company), who died at Bombay on the 8th July, 1894, away from home and relations but among friends and admirers. His memory will ever be revered and cherished by us.

Traffic Department, Bombay District.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cacell, C.I.E., Commanding.

July 8.

114.—Guards.—The following is a detail of Guard Duties during July. Companies will parade at Headquarters at 5-45 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, with helmets, Havresacks and Waterbottles.
6 days 4th to 9th July, "F" Coy., 1 N. C. O. and 4 men per day.
7 days 10th to 16th July, "G" Coy., 1 N. C. O. and 4 men per day.
3 days 17th to 19th July, "B" Coy., 1 N. C. O. and 4 men per day.
5 days 20th to 24th July, "C" Coy., 1 N. C. O. and 4 men per day.
3 days 25th to 27th July, "A" Coy., 1 N. C. O. and 4 men per day.
4 days 28th to 31st July, "E" Coy., 1 N. C. O. and 4 men per day.

195.—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—
"F" Company.—Friday 9th, Saturday 10th, and Sunday 11th instant.
Officers Commanding Companies will please detail at least 8 N. C. Officers and men daily.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

215.—Expeditionary Forces.—Volunteers are required for reinforcements to Maxim Gun Section. Members desirous of joining this Force should apply in person to the Adjutant at Headquarters without delay.

220.—Aviation.—Mechanics (Fitters, joiners, blacksmiths, motor vehicle drivers, etc), are urgently wanted for service with aviation units. Conditions of service, etc, can be seen at the Adjutant's Office.

222.—Maxim Gun Classes.—The Active Service Section Maxim Gun Company will parade for instructions in Maxim Gun at 7-30 a.m. and 6 p.m. daily at Headquarters, except Saturday and Sunday.

224.—Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company:—
No. 8511 Vol. C. W. Stewart.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Caledonia with the outward Mails of the 25th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Sunday next.

WOUNDED FROM SUEZ.

The hospital ship Guilford Castle, Captain N. E. Nielson, arrived here yesterday from Suez, having left that port on the 25th ultimo, with 378 Indian wounded and invalided soldiers on board.

THE INDIAN GUILD OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

The Annual General Meeting of the Indian Guild will be held at the Prarthana Samaj to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S. T.). Prof. Hate, the Chairman, will give an address reviewing the Society's work.

CHILD FOUND DEAD AT THE KENNEDY SEA FACE

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, on view of the dead body of a newly-born female child, which was found lying amongst the rocks at the Kennedy Sea Face. Post-mortem examination showed signs of strangulation caused by pressure on the throat. A verdict of death from strangulation, caused by some person or persons unknown, was recorded.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

Dr. W. Nunan, acting Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, touching the death of Vandravandas Chunilal, a Hindu boy, aged 11 years. A number of boys were moving a bale of cloth to and fro on the verandah of a house in Champa Gully on Tuesday evening when the bale suddenly fell off the verandah on to the deceased, who was just then trying to go up the verandah. He was jammed under the bale and died shortly after he had been extricated. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

RAILWAY FATALITY.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Yusuf Cadar Mahomed, a Mahomedan. The evidence was to the effect that four lines crossed at Sewree, two of the G. I. P. Railway and two of the Bombay Port Trust Railway, and no fence separated them. There were two gates at the crossing, one at the up side and the other at the down side. The two railways ran side by side. When a G. I. P. Railway train was to pass the crossing, the G. I. P. Railway gate keeper closed the gate on his side, and the Port Trust Railway gate keeper closed the gate on his side when a Port Trust train was to pass the crossing. When the gate on one side was closed, the gate keeper on the other side warned the people not to cross the lines. The deceased was warned by the Port Trust gate keeper not to attempt to pass through the railway crossing but he came in and the train came on. He was thrown on one side, having been hit on the head by the train. A wheel passed over him and he died on the spot.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Five attacks and two deaths from plague and four attacks and three deaths from small-pox were registered in Bombay on Tuesday, Middle and Lower Colaba and Chukla reporting two each of the plague attacks and Mazagon one. There were no cholera cases. The total mortality from all causes was 52, as against 81 on the corresponding day of 1914 and 80 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 1905, out of which 15 were found to be plague-stricken. A Ward contributed 4 of these plague rats, B Ward 2, C Ward 5, and E Ward 5.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLI

The Honorary Secretary of the above Institute acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following contributions towards the School:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 93,768-0-1; The Trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., Rs. 100; Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., Rs. 30; H. E. E. P., Rs. 25; Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Coy., Rs. 25; The Standard Oil Coy., of New York, Bombay, Rs. 25; Messrs. Gaddum & Coy., Ltd., Rs. 25; Messrs. Turner Hoare & Co., Rs. 25; Ratan Tata, Esq., Rs. 25; H. E. Lord Willingdon Rs. 25; The Bombay Gas Coy., Ltd., Rs. 15; H. L. Richardson Esq., Rs. 15; Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros., Rs. 15; Ratansi D. Morarjee Esq., Rs. 10; R. W. H. Rs. 10; R. Wallace Esq., Rs. 10; R. H. Patuck Esq., Rs. 10; Messrs. E. Spinner & Co., Rs. 10; E. F. N., Rs. 10; Mulraj Khatau Esq., Rs. 10; A. J. Billimoria Esq., Rs. 10; Sir James Begbie, Kt., Rs. 10; Messrs. Kahn & Kahn, Rs. 10; F. R. W., Rs. 10; James W. Mackison Esq., Rs. 10; O. M., Rs. 10; L. C., Rs. 10; W. W. F., Rs. 10; F. L. S., Rs. 10; Messrs. Henry Gannon & Coy., Rs. 10; The Hon. Justice Sir G. J. Heaton, Rs. 10; The Hon. Mr. C. H. A. Hill, Rs. 10; J. L. Rieu Esq., I.C.S., Rs. 10; P. E. Percival Esq., I.C.S., Rs. 10; W. H. Ogston Esq., Rs. 10; J. E. B. Hotson Esq., I.C.S., Rs. 10; S. M. Vakil Esq., Rs. 10; The Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah, Rs. 10; The French Motor Car and Electric Coy., Ltd., Rs. 10; R. H. B., Rs. 10; C. D. B., Rs. 10; Sir Vassanji Trikumji Muljee Kt., Rs. 10; The West End Watch Coy., Rs. 10; Dady L. Batliboi Esq., Rs. 10; Harry T. Gorrie Esq., Rs. 10; Messrs. Currimbhoy Ibrahim & Co., Rs. 10; Jamshedjee Ardeshir Wadia Esq., Rs. 10; The Dunlop Rubber Coy., Ltd., Rs. 10; H. M., Rs. 10; B. Reif, Esq., Rs. 10; Messrs. M. Crowder & Coy., Ltd., Rs. 10; A. H. F., Rs. 10; Kaikhashru Eduljee Modi Esq., Rs. 10; A. M. Tod Esq. Rs. 10; Hormusjee Eduljee Aibless Esq., Rs. 7; S. V., Rs. 6; and Sums of and under rupees five, Rs. 361; Total Rs. 94,902-0-1.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24hours to 8a.m. of 7th uly 1915.	Total since Junelst 1915.	June 1st to 7th July 1914.	June 1st to 7th July 1913.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0.08	40.57	17.79	32.60
Fort [St. G-o's Hospital] ..	0.01	37.33	20.01	38.76
Esplanade[Gok Tej. Hosp.]	0.00	38.37	19 70	39.24
culla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.00	43.26	21.55	40.08

MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSION AT TARAKESHWAR.

A WOUNDED MAN'S STORY.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 7.

Further particulars of the mysterious explosion which occurred the other day near Tarakeswar have reached here. In this explosion four persons were injured. One of them, Bata Krishna Mitter, who was rather seriously injured, was immediately removed to the Serampore Hospital. His left hand was seriously damaged and had to be amputated. He had also several lacerated wounds on his right hand and on parts of his body. Interviewed in hospital, Mitter said he resided in Arambagh. When he was visiting the house of his relation, Brindaban Ghose, at Tarkeswar, four balls were found inside a haystack. With a view to see what these were and how they came there they opened the "balls" and found some rags inside which smelt of gunpowder. They got frightened when they found they were bombs and put them inside. It was while Bata Krishna was putting them in that the explosion occurred. The police afterwards picked up some fragments of stone and iron bolts. A vigorous enquiry is proceeding.

H. H. THE GAEKWAR AT COCHIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 7.

The "Madras Mail's" Cochin correspondent telegraphs that H. H. the Gaekwar and Maharanee of Baroda and party arrived at Ernakulam on Monday where they were received by the Rajah of Cochin and many leading officials were present on the platform. The Nair Brigade furnished the guard of honour with their band. The party drove to the Bolghotty Residency which is placed at the disposal of the Gaekwar by the Madras Government.

Yesterday, the party crossed over to Muttaucheny and were received by the president of the Town Council. They visited the old palace, the synagogue, and hospital and drove to British Cochin. The party also visited the Anglican church where they were met by the Deputy Collector and the Rev. Mr. Bateman. On Tuesday afternoon the Rajah paid a visit to H. H. the Gaekwar, who returned the visit at the Hill Palace, after which he went to the Girls' School at Tripunitura and witnessed a long programme of various entertainments.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

UNSATISFACTORY CONDITION OF SLEATER ROAD DURING MONSOON.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. N. N. Mandlik presiding.

The Committee considered a letter from Mr. Shapurji Kavasji Hodiwala in which he drew their attention to the unsatisfactory condition of Sleater Road during the monsoon. He stated that during the preceding week the road was twice under water more than a foot deep, that on Saturday, the 26th June, when it rained in torrents, water stood knee-deep on the road for more than 12 hours after the rains had ceased, that he had been a resident of the locality for the last 15 years but that he had never seen the Municipality opening and cleaning the storm-water channel, that the road was in a perfectly good state until about 5 years ago when the City Improvement Trust carried out their Gamdevi Scheme and the Municipality subsequently filled in the Gowalia Tank, as a result of which, whenever there was a smart shower, all the water from Gamdevi and Gowalia Tank roads rushed on to Sleater Road which was on a much lower level. He submitted that the nuisance became unbearable and at times dangerous to children going to school, and he requested that enquiries might be made into the matter and instructions given to abate the nuisance either by cleaning the storm-water drains or by making them deep.

The Committee forwarded the letter to the Commissioner for report.

The Committee welcomed back Mr. R. P. Masani who has returned from leave, and put on record their sense of appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Moulvi, the Acting Secretary.

THE FIFTEENTH BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

The Bombay Provincial Conference bulletin No. III, issued by the Secretaries from Poona on July 6th states:—

The number of members of the Reception Committee has now gone up to over 275, and almost all the important places in the Presidency are represented on the Committee. Lists from the mofussil are yet coming in, and there is no doubt that the present number will receive large additions within the next four days.

Since the last bulletin was issued a District Congress Committee for the Bhuleshwar Ward (Bombay) was established. The inaugural meeting of this committee was held on 1st July, when upwards of 200 members were announced to have joined the committee. A Taluka Congress Committee has also been formed for the Purandhar Taluka at Saswad and affiliated to the District Congress Committee of Poona.

Meetings for the election of delegates are being held at all the places under the auspices of the several Congress Committees and other recognised political Associations, and the lists of delegates, so elcted, are being received. The Girgaum District Congress Committee has thus elected 83 members, and the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee will elect an equally large number. The Gujarat Sabha of Ahmedabad and the Deccan Sabha of Poona will very soon elect their own delegates, and their number is expected to be large. Other places are also expected to send a fair number. Some of the most influential men in Bombay and other places have promised personally to attend and participate in the discussions of the Conference. Those Congress Committees and other recognised Associations, which have not yet elected delegates, are requested to hold meetings with that view without further delay.

The erection of the mandap has made good progress, and by the time the delegates come here on the 9th, we shall have completed all our arrangements. Delegates are requested kindly to let us know beforehand when they will arrive here, so that our volunteers may be at the railway station to receive them, at the time.

The hours provisionally fixed for the sittings of the conference are:—
Saturday (10th inst.), 3 to 6 p.m.
Sunday (11th inst.), 8 to 11 a.m. and 2 to 6 p.m.
Monday (12th inst.), 8 to 10 a.m.

GALA NIGHT AT THE GAIETY.

To-night the Gaiety management announce a gala night and a complete change of programme of both artistes and pictures. Miss Nora Moore will sing the latest recruiting song and Steve Buckingham will give auther budget of new songs. Nora Moore and Steve Buckingham are appearing in a Comedy Duo. The film attraction will be the star Detective Drama "Nick Winter and the Mysterions Bank."

CALCUTTA GAZETTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 7.

Mr. C. A. Radice, I.C.S., is allowed leave for six months.

All copies of a leaflet in Bengali entitled "Swadhin Bharat" and one in English called "Liberty, Arise, Awake, Stop not till the goal is reached" are forfeited to his Majesty.

Mr. P. J. Wilson, Acting Branch Pilot is granted leave for three months.

Mr. A. J. R. Coachafer, Senior Master Pilot acts as Branch Pilot.

The Budget of the Port Commissioners, Chittaggong, for 1915-16 show the estimated expenditure of Rs. 6,12,280 against receipts of Rs. 3,87,505, consequently the whole of opening balance of Rs. 1,92,562 is swallowed up leaving a deficit of Rs. 32,213. Regarding the Pilotage Fund the estimated expenditure is Rs. 31,326 against an income of Rs. 32,847.

H. E. LORD HARDINGE.

PROPOSED FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT AT SIMLA.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 7.

A representative conference of the residents of Simla was recently held at Wheatfield to consider the question of giving a suitable farewell to H. E. the Viceroy by the Indian residents of the station. Khan Zulfikar Ali Khan, C.S.I. who presided referred to the great services rendered by his Excellency and said:—

"Gentlemen, as you are aware, Lord Hardinge will leave at the end of next March and, therefore, we must admit the melancholy truth that his presence among us in these days means his last session in Simla. His unfailing courtesy and liberal hospitality cannot be repaid and while the question of a fitting Memorial to commemorate his great services to India will be considered by the Princes and the past and present additional Members of the Imperial Council, it behoves us, the citizens of the Summer Capital of India, to give his Excellency a ringing send-off and a valedictory address. In order to realise our desire we must settle the means to this end in this conference."

A PEOPLE'S FETE AT ANANDALE.

The conference resolved to give a fitting farewell and decided to organise a People's Fete at Anandale for the purpose. It was also resolved to present a farewell address to his Excellency. A general Committee representing all classes has been formed. The Conference also appointed a small Executive Committee, consisting of Raja Sir Harnam Singh, President, Khan Zulfikar Ali Khan, Chairman Sirdar Cheranjit Singh and Khan Bhadur Mian Mahummad Shafi, Vice-Presidents; Sirdar Jogindar Singh, Syed Sharif Hussain, Mr. K. C. Roy, Mr. Dinshaw Framjee, Lala Mohan Lal, the Hon. Rai Bahadur Hari Chand, members; and Rai Bahadur Lala Jai Lal and Mr. Mir Mahammad Khan, General Secretaries.

His Excellency has been graciously pleased to accept the proposed entertainment and also the farewell address; already a substantial sum has been collected and the hill chiefs have promised their generous help to the Committee. A meeting of the Executive Committee with Raja Sir Harnam Singh, President, in the chair was held on Sunday when further details were settled.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK'S HOLDING.

After the failure of the Specie Bank it was found that the Bank had millions of rupees worth of pearls. One of these was a big pearl belonging to Shet Sobhagchand Naginchand, which Mr. Sanders Slater, the Official Liquidator of the Bank, recently ordered to be sold by public auction. This sale was held in the Specie Bank building, Apollo Street, by Messrs. Crawford & Co., the well known auctioneers, on the 6th instant, when a large number of bidders were present. There was such a rush of buyers that many of them had no opportunity of getting near, and the sale was temporarily adjourned to 4 p.m., yesterday, when it was resumed. The pearls have been divided into 65 lots, out of which 12 were disposed of on the first day, which realised about Rs. 50,000, as the pearls were of a poor quality. The buyers, again, were in great force yesterday and bidding was very brisk and keen. Everybody seemed to enter with great zest into the spirit of the game of bartering on the chance of making a good bargain. The buyers,—at least a large majority,—were squatting on the ground on a carpet in the most approved Indian fashion, so dear and convenient to them. The sale commenced at 2-30 p.m. until about 5 when it was stopped for the day. By that time pearls to the value of rupees two lakhs were disposed of, 30 lots being sold. A large number of up-country buyers had come to Bombay and the prices realised were more than what everybody expected. This has given rise to great jubilation in the creditors' camp. The auction sale will again commence to-morrow at 2 p.m. and lots of greater value will be sold. The buyers showed a great deal of impatience to buy, as our representative was informed by one of the authorities there, and it is expected that this is only a sign that the prices of this precious commodity will soon go up. After the sale is completed a fresh parcel will be taken up for sale next week, which consists of pearls of very great value.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Native General Library was held in the Hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute yesterday at 6-15 p.m. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna presiding. After the report of the Managing Committee and audited accounts for 1914, had been adopted. The following gentlemen were elected members of the Managing Committee for 1915:—Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. N. A. F. Moos, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Casinathji, Messrs. M. D. Kanga, J. B. Petit, L. N. Banaji, and Daji Abaji Khare.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and to all workers who have voluntarily given their services to the Library.

QUESTIONS IN COUNCIL.

The Hon. Mr. Samarth forwarded certain questions for the meeting of the Legislative Council to be held on the 12th instant at Poona but he has, we are informed, received a reply from the Secretary to the Legislative Council that there has been a previous ruling that a newly elected or nominated member cannot exercise the right until he has taken the prescribed oath of office. The effect of the ruling referred to is that the questions which he desired to ask are not admissible at the forthcoming meeting of the Legislative Council.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

Famine in East Bengal.

The "Bengalee":—The scarcity is deepening; it is increasing by leaps and bounds; it is likely to last till November. The forecast of the Government is thus called in question, and by one who is on the spot and is thoroughly acquainted with the situation. However that may be, relief is wanted, and at once, and our well-to-do countrymen are invited to respond to the call of suffering humanity. That they will do so with alacrity does not admit of a moment's doubt. For the strongest feeling ingrained in the mind of the Indian, be he a Hindoo or a Mahomedan, is sympathy for suffering humanity and readiness to respond to its call. The matron in a Hindoo household will not take her food till the unfed guest has had his meals. Strangers first, the lord and lady of the household next—that is the creed of the Hindoo; his immemorial practice; and the *Koran* enjoins charity as the first of moral duties. We are confident that the appeal made by our correspondent will evoke a generous response. Let the organizations be at once formed. The Ramkrishna Missions is there—that band of devoted men who, whenever there is suffering in any form and in any part of the country, are ready to work for its alleviation. Money entrusted to them will be usefully spent, and local organizations may supplement their labours.

Decadence of Silk Industry.

The "Beharee":—It is indeed melancholy to record the continued decadence of the Indian silk industry so far at any rate as the production of raw silk is concerned. The manufacture of silk keeps up pretty steadily, but a considerable proportion of the raw material required for manufactures is imported from China, Japan and Europe. There is, however, a great decline in the quality of the manufactured articles. It is to be regretted that the Commercial Intelligence Department pamphlet does not give any hints as to what should be done to replace the German goods in the Indian market. We know it is not quite an easy affair, as these are generally very cheap and very showy and thus widely appeal to the masses. All the same it is necessary that steps should without delay be taken to organise the industry on the modern basis, to revive it in places where it is dead and to generally assist the industry in competing successfully with the foreign articles. We have been repeatedly urging upon patriotic youngmen of the country to interest themselves in the industrial regeneration of India.

Bombay Corporation and the Newspapers.

The "Statesman":—The Bombay papers print the second report of a committee appointed by the Corporation more than a year ago to consider two street schemes of the Improvement Trust, and from this report it is evident that the committee has a very poor opinion of the utility of the operations of that body. It complains that the Trust is too fond of showy street widening schemes and too careless of more important measures designed to open up insanitary areas. It recalls the fact that the Corporation some years ago drew the attention of the Government to the necessity for giving the Corporation a stronger representation upon the Trust in view of its financial interest in its activities. The Government apparently admitted that some such change was necessary, but its concessions ended there. Mr. D. E. Wacha contributes, *more suo*, a picturesque pendant to the committee's report in which he says, speaking of the Government of Bombay:—"It has absolutely shut its eyes and stuffed its ears with cotton to the many sins of omission and commission perpetrated by this monster of the Bombay Improvement Trust." It would seem that Mr. Bompas and his colleagues in Calcutta are not the only philanthropists of their kind who have put up with the traditional lot of reformers.

Bihar and Orissa Administration.

The "Pioneer":—A report that deals with the year before last is not usually stimulating reading, but the Bihar and Orissa Administration Report just issued has a special interest as it relates to the results of the repartition. Though occasionally there occurs a somewhat pathetic echo of the hopes and fears entertained by the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, the aims and desires of a province in the making, the general result shows that so far as Bihar and Orissa are concerned redistribution of boundaries has been fully justified. The second year of the new province's existence was one of agricultural prosperity, despite floods in the Patna and Orissa Divisions. The outturn of *bhadoi* crops was 97 per cent of the normal, while winter rice and *rabi*, a very important crop in Bihar, were well above the average. The birth-rate rose to 42.10, while the death-rate dropped to 29.14. The rate of infant mortality, 171.75 per mile, was the lowest recorded in any province in India. As regards the provincial finances there was a dificit of some nine lakhs on the year's working, a figure surprisingly small when all the initial requirements of a province were in course of being met.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

INDIAN SEPOYS ARRESTED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

DELHI, July 7.

The "Morning Post" publishes the following:—On Monday, the 5th June, a Brahmin, Ambika Pershad by name, after making some purchases of rice etc., in Sabzi Mandi, Delhi, was returning to his quarters on the Raipur Road. He had Rs. 9 and some annas with him. He was waylaid by four men on the road joining Sabzi Mandi to the Raipur Road and robbed of all his cash.

On the man raising a hue and cry some police constables from the Rajpur Road outpost came and arrested three of the robbers. One was able to escape. The three men arrested have been identified as sowars of the 11th Cavalry stationed at Delhi. The three men were put up before the Magistrate yesterday and a remand was granted. The matter has also been referred to the Officer, Commanding the 11th Cavalry.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

THE KIRKEE GYMKHANA RACES.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 7.

The Kirkee Gymkhana Races, arranged for Thursday and Saturday next, have just been cancelled owing to circumstances over which the Executive had no control. Besides which a good many racing enthusiasts have left Poona for Bangalore. It is hoped that a meeting will come off at Kirkee after the Bangalore Races, but the possibility seems remote, since preparations for the Poona Extras will have to be completed by that time. Capt. Adams and Mr. Bleach, the trainer, deserve a tap on the back for having attempted to promote the meeting in aid of the War Fund.

Mrs. Redpath, wife of the late Lieut. Redpath, K.O.S.B., wrote to a friend in Poona by the last mail announcing the death of her husband in the Dardanelles. Lieut. Redpath was well-known in Poona as the owner of "Rummy" and other race-horses, which, of late, carried his colours to victory on more than one occasion. He was a sportsman to the backbone, and his death will be equally mourned in the north of India as in this Presidency. The late Lieutenant Redpath obtained his commission in the K.O.S.B only a few months ago. He was originally Mess Sergeant of the regiment, and obtained his commission by meritorious service. He was twice wounded at the front, but no sooner he recovered, he went into the firing line again to meet his end.

Colonel Koe, who was in command of the K.O.S.B., and who was instrumental in securing a commission for Redpath was fatally wounded only a few days before Lieutenant Redpath succumbed to his third wound.

CRICKET.

A cricket match between the Poona Islam C. C. and the Deccan College was played off on Saturday last at the Deccan College Gymkhana ground. The Deccanists scored 150 runs while the Islam scored 123 for 7 wickets. The Muslims made a good stand against their opponents almost in all respects. This was chiefly due to the excellent judgment and splendid batting of Mr. Mirza Yussuff Baig, the captain of the Poona Islam C. C. who scored 98 runs and remained not out. Scores:—

Samson (Capt.) 6, Bhagwat 13, Sirdesai 25, Byhatti 52, Irani S K. 22, A. A. Khan 6, Chitrao 0, Burli 2, Thanawala 3, Bhagwan 2, Mordica 10. Total 150.

M. Yussuff Baig (Capt.) 98, Moosa Hasson 13, Sh. Amir 2, Sh. Yaseen 0, Sh. Mohomed 2, Sh. Fakhruddin 0, Sh. Ahmed 0, Aga Hasson 0, Sh. Gulam M. 2, Sh. Abdul Rahim and Sh. Ismail did not bat. Total (for 7 wkts.) 123.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

POONA, July 7.

(By Brig-General H. T. Brooking, C.B., Commanding Poona Brigade.)

The Officer incharge Supplies and Transport Poona is authorised to issue one dozen sheets ground water proof to the S.M.O., I.M.S., Poona for covering Hospital clothing and bedding during the monsoon.

It is notified for information that the Government of India have sanctioned tentatively, the following scale of fuel for use in Warren's Cooking Ranges, subject to a report on the result of the experiment being furnished in November 1915:—

Normal scale of 2¼ lbs. of wood per man per diem (In those cases where a large number of men use one range the scale of wood per man to be reduced to actual requirements.) On the other hand, when the number of men cooked for is small the extra wood required, up to a maximum of 3 lbs. per man may be sanctioned by competent financial authorities.

The Government of India have decided that—

(a) The allowances at present authorized for embodied Infantry reservists under paragraph 241, Army Regulations, India, Volume I. and Army Department letter No. H-1228, dated the 1st October 1914, shall be withdrawn; the orders in that letter should be regarded as cancelled.

(b) An increased scale of allowances shall be granted to cover the increased establishments of Infantry units and depots.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

POONA, July 7.

(Orders by Major A. H. A. Simcox, Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.)

A Signalling Class will be held at Headquarters every Friday at 5-30 p.m.

"A" Company, European Coy. and Mounted Section is open for recruits candidates for enrolment in this Coy should apply to Headquarters at once.

"A" Coy will parade at Headquarters every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7-15 a.m.

"B" Coy (formerly B. C and D Companies) will parade at Headquarters every Saturday at 5-30 p.m. Dress Uniform.

Recruits and Cadets will parade at Headquarters every Saturday at 5 p.m.

(Sd.) Chas. J. J. FOX, Lieut.,
Ag. Adjutant Poona Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MUD SPORTS.

The following is the Programme for Mud sports fixed for Wednesday, 14th July 1915, commencing at 5-30 p.m. (weather permitting.—

Tent Pegging Horses and Ponies:—Individual.
Ladies Trotting race.
Jumping Horses and Ponies.
Telegram Stakes.—Gentlemen to ride round given course to their partners carrying Instructions. Ladies to compose telegram. First gentleman home with telegram making sense to win.
(Ladies may ride with gentlemen partners).
Scurry, Horses Scratch Ponies 30 yards.
Chatty race.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. A. C. Owen, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Volunteer Rifles, will play during the afternoon.

Sarada Charan Guha of Babupur interned in Noakhali by order of the Bengal Government has been granted a maintenance allowance of Rs. 20 in addition to free quarters.

Alembic
Spirituous Preparations of Best quality.

Rectified Spirit from the purest grape sugar in 68° O. P. in 5 gallons drum @ Rs. 97-8.

Spirit Vinum Rectificatus B. P. in Quart Bottles @ Rs. 3-4-0 per Bottle.

Absolute Alcohol B. P. Rs. 3-6-0 per 1 lb. Bottle.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, July 8, 1915.

THE COST OF THE WAR.

Mr. Crammond's elaborate and exhaustive Paper on the cost of the war, from which we gave some of the salient facts and figures on Tuesday, seems to have been prepared with the single object of bringing home to the British people the financial and economic consequences of the war, as it becomes more and more protracted, and to their future liabilities in the matter. Some of his estimates are no doubt conjectural but they are not mere guess work. They are based on the figures furnished to the House of Commons by the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Those figures have been taken as a basis of what may be the cost in more ways than one, direct and indirect, up till the end of this month. So that for all practical purposes of elaborating his main point Mr. Crammond is on the right path, and one cannot take any serious objection to his data and the conclusions he has very cautiously attempted. Indeed, so much was made clear to the expert audience, who assembled to hear him, by Lord Welby, the Chairman, and those who know Lord Welby's work and writings as a financier know how cautious and moderate he is when expounding economic problems. The method and manner in which Mr. Crammond has marshalled his facts and his inferences may, therefore, be accepted for a practical purpose, namely, of thoroughly comprehending the broad issues of the economics which must inevitably follow in the conclusion of the war. As far as the British Empire is concerned they will prove to be of colossal magnitude but, he assures the British public, not such as to create uneasiness and alarm, though that will be the case as far as Germany and Austria are concerned. But the conclusions at which Mr. Crammond arrives will be better understood from his own summary given below. It is sufficient here to observe that he computes the entire loss which the nation will have eventually to bear from both direct and indirect causes till 31st July next. The direct loss will be the actual State expenditure on the Army and the Navy till the end of this period just mentioned, and the value of the lives which will be lost and incapacitated from work; the annual burden of the larger interest charge on the National Debt so far as that debt is augmented on account of the war. The indirect economic loss will be that from the loss of production during the same period, and the further loss which will have to be sustained, the shortage of normal workers in the different occupations and factories and establishments, and the loss by reason of the cessation of the services of the country as the first financier of the world. The conclusions are "that our direct and indirect losses through the war for the twelve months ending July 31st next will be approximately as shown below:—

	Million pounds.
(1) Direct cost to British Government and oversea dominions	708
(2) Captalised value of loss of human life	300
(3) Loss of production	200
(4) Loss of income from services as the world bankers	50
Total	1,258

The above, according to Mr. Crammond, represents about one-fourteenth of the national wealth of the United Kingdom and about one-twelfth of the national wealth of the entire British Empire. It is equivalent to about seven months' national income of the United Kingdom and about four months' income of the whole British Empire.

Mr. Crammond says:—

A clear distinction must be drawn between loss of capital and loss of income, and if the war should result in the addition of one thousand million pounds to the amount of our national debt; this would involve a permanent addition at the rate of 40 million pounds per annum to our burden of taxation.

Mr. Crammond estimates the total direct and indirect cost of the war up to 31st July next at 9,337 million pounds. Its incidence between the two groups of belligerents will be approximately as follows:—

	Million pounds.
Belgium	526
France	1,686
Russia	1,504
British Empire	1,258
Total	4,974

The other group's expenditure will be:—

	Million pounds.
Austria	1,588
Germany	2,775
Total	4,363

Mr. Crammond adds, "It is curious to note that the total cost is divided fairly and evenly between the two groups of belligerents but, of course, the wealth and resources of the Allies are far greater than those of the Germanic Powers and their recuperation should be much more rapid."

A clear distinction must be made between the permanent loss of capital, that is the direct expenditure of the various Governments, and the destruction of property and the indirect losses, such as loss of income and the capitalised value of the loss of lives. On the basis of the figures just quoted, Mr. Crammond is of opinion that the permanent loss of capital of all belligerents may be expected to amount to about 4,007 million pounds and the loss of income, etc., to 5,330 million pounds. So far as the Great British Empire is concerned with its enormous resources, its national income and its national wealth is but slightly affected by the war. But there can be no doubt as to the outcome of a prolonged conflict between the two empires.

To quote Mr. Crammond again:—

While Germany is enlisting all her means only the fringe of our resources in men, money, foodstuffs and raw materials has been touched. Although Germany has been preparing for this war in the economic domain for nearly a decade, already after seven months of war her position has become desperate. Her shipping has been swept from the seas and her food supplies are threatened. Her supplies of war materials, particularly copper, manganese and sulphate appear to be approaching exhaustion and her paper money, notwithstanding the elaborate and ingenious schemes which have been adopted for bolstering up of German credit, is already at a heavy discount.

On the whole I feel assured that the peoples of the British Empire may face the future, so far as the economic exhaustion is concerned, with a feeling of the most profound confidence.

And for the present Mr. Crammond's economic parable on the war closes. But it will afford ample pabulum to students of economic and finance to ruminate upon it and reflect upon the possibilities and potentialities of the future that may be ushered after the 31st of this month. For Mr. Crammond's estimates are limited up to that date.

THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

The announcement of the Secretary of State has sanctioned pension of £18,000 per annum to Sir Lawrence Jenkins on his retirement, recalls to mind how very soon India is to be deprived of the invaluable services of this bold, able and sympathetic judge. It would be a fitting close to an enviable career if he were to be invited to re-occupy the seat at the India Council, which he gave up in 1909 before he had been a year in office, in order to adorn the highest judical post in India soon to be relinquished by him. Such an arrangement would be undoubtedly welcomed by public opinion in this country. But the likelihood of his being re-appointed to the India Council seems very remote, as only last month the appointment of Sir Arnold White to the Council was announced,—an appointment the necessity for which is not very clear. For though Sir Thomas Raleigh resigned as far back as in July 1913, the Secretary of State and his Council have managed to get along without a lawyer-colleague since that time. Nor are Sir Arnold White's abilities so conspicuous as to justify this sudden decision to anticipate the coming back to England of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, his senior in position and his superior in ability. The selection of Sir Arnold White, indeed, raises an important question,—the manner in which the patronage of the Secretary of State may be misused. It must be said to the credit of Lord Crewe that he exercised his patronage with judicious caution with the object of keeping down the number of members of the Council to the minimum of ten. But before Mr. Chamberlain has been a few days in office, he displayes inexplicable haste in inviting Sir Arnold White to a seat on the Council. Sir Arnold White, it may be remembered, retired from the Madras High Court several months ago. If his services were indispensable, why was he not appointed directly after his retirement and why, in view of the approaching retirement of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, was the appointment not kept open? Under the circumstances, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that this undue haste must be attributed to the influence of the reactionary element in the India Office and outside it, opposed to the selection of a person of Sir Lawrence Jenkins' progressive views. There is again another aspect of the question to which attention has been called. Two other vacancies fall due this year, three more in 1916, and, as "India" puts it, the interests of retired officials are being so well looked after at the India Office that no apology is required for putting the point of view of the "man who pays" before Mr. Chamberlain. The Act of 1869,—even as amended in 1907,—gives the sole right to the Secretary of State of making appointments to his Council,—a right unfettered by any restriction as to the nationality of the member selected. All that is required is that nine of the members shall have served or resided in British India for at least ten years, and shall not have left India more than five years before the date of their appointments. There is thus no cause or impediment to bar the appointment of a third or even a fourth Indian to the Council. The observation of "India" that if the Secretary of State is to keep a steady hand on the pulse of Indian opinion at one of the most critical periods in history, he must get rid of the idea that the Council of India exists only as a snug haven of rest for retired colonels, barristers and civilians is a very timely one. Some of the recent appointments to the Council have undoubtedly been of a kind calculated to harden its reactionary character.

Notes of the Day.

Bombay Women and the War.

The most casual reading of the report submitted on Friday, before the meeting of the Committee of the Women's Branch, Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, would convince one of the many and valuable services which women of this Presidency have rendered in the cause of the suffering and the wounded in the war, especially in connection with the war hospitals in Bombay and Alexandria. But the point which needs to be emphasised is that even this enormous amount of work is not sufficient to meet the existing demands, much less those which will arise in the near future. As Lady Willingdon said, it was wrong to suppose that there were already sufficient women workers and she rightly laid stress on the need of systematic and regular personal service, not necessarily in the Central Office or store, but at home. And we trust that her appeal to "every woman in the town and Presidency, who is in a position to do so," to set herself some task in this important work, will be more successfully and widely met. But even the personal services of women cannot do all and there is therefore an urgent need of monetary help which men as well as women can render. From the report it appears that, while the committee has sufficient funds in hand for immediate requirements, subscriptions are falling off and as the war is likely to last for many months more, it is evident that the Brouch should be kept well supplied with money. The suggestion, to which Lady Willingdon, referred, that clubs, gymkhanas and firms should promise regular monthly subscriptions, is a very practical one and does not need to be commended to the immediate consideration of the public.

The Bombay Bar and the Advocate-Generalship.

The speech made by Mr. Furdoonji Talevarkhan at the Bar dinner given in honour of Hon. Mr. D. N. Bahadurji is significant in more ways than one. The speaker laid stress on the fact that the dinner was intended not only to congratulate Mr. Bahadurji personally, but also "to celebrate the appointment made for the first time of an Indian as the Advocate-General of Bombay." The occasion was indeed an unique one, having regard to the fact that many years have elapsed since Madras and Calcutta made a departure in this direction and appointed Indians as Advocates-General in those presidencies. If we remember aright, it was Madras that led the way and that in a striking manner, in that the first Indian who was appointed Advocate-General there was a High Court vakil, the late Sir Bashiem Aiyangar. The question whether a High Court vakil could be made Advocate-General was then keenly contested and debated on representations to the contrary but the late learned lawyer quoted chapter and verse to support the recommendation made in his favour by the Madras Government. Thus it was that an Indian came to be appointed for the first time in any province as Advocate-General and this was followed by the appointment of Sir Sankaran Nair and Sir Sivaswami Aiyar,—both High Court vakils—to the same office. In Bengal Sir S. P. Sinha was also appointed long ago to this office, but Bombay has been the last in this respect as it has taken her over ten years to follow the lead of the sister presidencies. This is a curious state of things, considering that Bombay was the first to claim the honour of having Indian barristers, among them such distinguished lawyers as the Hon. Sir Phirozshah Mehta, the late Mr. Budroodin Tyabji, the late Mr. Telang, and Sir Dinshaw Davar.

Separate Electorates for Calcutta.

A telegram from Calcutta states that the draft Calcutta Municipal Bill is now before the Government of India for sanction with a view to its introduction in the Provincial Legislative Council. The most noticeable fact about it, as was expected, is that the constitution which it embodies is based upon the Bombay model. But a disappointing feature of the draft Bill is that it sets up separate electorates for Mahomedans. Though no official information on this point will be available till the Bill is published, we trust that the Government of India will not give its approval to such a recommendation. The Municipality of Bombay has managed quite well without such special representation and, indeed, it would not be wrong to say that much of its success is due to the fact that in this city opportunity is given to all communities to elect their representatives in common. It is enough that this undesirable system is allowed to continue in respect of elections for legislative councils where the electorate is spread over a wide area, but it would be deplorable if citizens of the "premier city" in the country could not be trusted to manage their affairs to the general satisfaction through representatives elected by mixed constituencies. Apart from this, there is a general hope amongst all progressive people in this country, Hindu or Mahomedan, that the principle of separate electorates should disappear as soon as possible. To introduce it in a great Municipality where it has not previously existed would be a distinctly retrograde step.

Mr. Bryan as Orator.

There can be no orator in the world like Mr. W. J. Bryan. During his first Presidential campaign in 1896, the "Manchester Guardian" recalls, he is said to have made over 2,100 speeches during a tour of four months, covering a journey of 18,000 miles. The aggregate of the audiences, it is estimated, was not less than eight millions, and the candidate frequently spoke between 30 or 40 times a day. It was at the Convention preceding this campaign that he gave the world his famous phrase, "You shall not crucify mankind on a cross of gold," which made the meeting cheer for twenty minutes—or some such period. At this distance of time it is perhaps, necessary to recall that Mr. Bry was referring to bimetallism! Mr. Bryan is a man of big frame and apparently inexhaustible energy. There is an American joke to the effect that whenever he is seriously overdone they turn him on to his most familiar oration. "The Prince of Peace," which he has delivered thousands of times and all round the world without the change of a sentence. Mr. Bryan knows it so well that he can get a good rest while he is reciting it, so that he wakes up at the end perfectly refreshed for the next spell of campaigning. Apart from the vast conventions and political demonstrations, Mr. Bryan's platform triumphs have been achieved on the platforms of the Chautauqua organisation, which is a sort of a combination of University Extension and the summer school. With these audiences Mr. Bryan is first favourite in the country. He earns without difficulty fees of £100 or more, and has been doing so since he became Secretary of State two years ago.

The Home Charges.

The recently-published White Paper on the Home Accounts of the Government of India shows that the cost of the India Office establishment, which is entirely charged to Indian revenues, is estimated to amount to £213,164 for the financial year 1914-1915, or a net increase of £7,127. This is made up mainly of an increase in the cost of telegrams to India, which is estimated at £8,000, as compared with last year's actual expenditure of £4,500, and an increase of £1,800 in "office contingencies." Of the ten members of the Council of India, three are stated to be receiving £1,200 and seven £1,000 a year. The three civilian members, Sir James Thomson, Sir Steyning Edgerley, and Sir William Duke, draw in addition annuities of £1,000 each: Mirza Abbas Ali Baig has an Indian civil pension of Rs. 5,538-8-3 a year: and the two military members,—Sir David Barr and General Sir Charles Egerton,—receive, the one, Indian military pay of 25s. a day and colonel's allowance of £668 12s. 5d. a year; and the other, an Indian military pension of £1,000 a year and a good service pension of £100 a year. Sir Thomas Holderness, the Permanent Under-Secretary of State draws altogether £3,000 a year, including his Indian Civil Service annuity of £1,000.

"Miscellaneous" Items.

Under the head of "Miscellaneous" items of expenditure, incurred from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914, we find the following: Examination expenses and allowances of candidates for the Indian Civil Service, £11,715 7s. 7d.: expenditure in connexion with the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India, £13,891 17s. 1d. (as against £3,299 7s. 4d. in the previous year): expenditure in connexion with the Royal Commission on Finance and Currency, £6,789 6s. 4d.: expenditure in connexion with the Committee of Enquiry into the System of State Technical Scholarships for Indian Students, £17 17s. 10d.; relief to distressed natives of India, £32 8s. 5d. (as auainst £297 7s. 8d. in the previous year): grant to the funds of the Burma Society £400: passage to India of civil officers recalled prior to the expiration of their leave, £255 6s. 5d. The sum of £991 11s. 4d. was spent on portraits of the King-Emperor, and £558 7s. on a portrait of Lord Minto for Government House, Delhi. Sir Lionel Abrahams' visit to India cost £405 13s. 2d., and Mr. Montagu's private secretary was paid £44 9s. 3d. as allowances on accompanying him to India in 1912-1913. Advances to the amount of £270 6s. 3d. were made to "civil officers studying law": and allowances to officers while engaged in the preparation of the Bill for the consolidation of statutes relating to India amount to £1,373 0s. 10d.

Payments for the Army.

Payment to the Imperial Government on account of disbursements by the War Office in respect of British forces serving in India came to a net total of £917,286 14s. 3d.; and a further sum of £2,515,873 3s. was paid in respect of pensions and retired pay. An item of £100,047 4s. 6d. appears under the heading "Contribution towards the expenses of His Majesty's ships employed in the Indian Seas": but it is noted by the auditor that "the complement of Royal Naval vessels was deficient on several occasions during 1913-1914." £59,000 was paid to the Admiralty as a contribution towards the expenses of the ships employed in the suppression of the arms traffic in the Persian Gulf. The total under "Military Services" is £5,462,816 17s. 6d. The sum of £1,600 was placed at the disposal of the Secretary of State for Secret Service during the year 1913-1914. The amount of the gold standard reserve is given as £10,709,546 8s. 4d. Of this, £8,009,231 7s 6d. is invested in British Treasury Bills and other securities; and £2,700,000 is deposited in gold at the Bank of England. Silver to the amount of £4,528,055 9s. 2d. was purchased and duly delivered to India. The debt account shows that India Bills to the amount of £7,000,000 were issued in the year 1914-1915: and that various stock was purchased and paid off amounting to £874,399 18s. 5d. The total debt on March 31, 1915, stood at £183,190,357 2s. 11d. upon which the annual interest payable (including £3,357,647 3s. 4d. on account of Indian railway annuities) is £9,342,814 1s. 4.d Civil furlough and absentee allowances amounted during 1913-1914 to £450,326, being an increase of £46,326 on the Budget estimate; and £2,054,646 17s. 3d. was paid on account of superannuation allowances and pensions, of which £1,364,247 2s. 10d. was in respect of the Indian civil, military, naval, and medical funds. The grand total of disbursements during 1913-1914 was £48,282,776 14s 6d. The estimated disbursements for the year 1914-1915 are given as £41,984,464.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN FLANDERS.

SEVERAL TRENCHES CAPTURED.

INCESSANT BATTLE IN ARGONNE.

BOMBS ON TRIESTE.

The British, supported by French artillery, have defeated the enemy in Belgium on the east bank of the Yser-Ypres canal and captured several enemy trenches.

The battle of Arras is still very fierce around Souchez station, which remains in Allies' hands despite repeated enemy efforts.

The battle in Argonne has been incessant, the French artillery frequently enveloping the attacking columns in curtains of fire.

On the heights of the Meuse the enemy was twice completely repulsed. A German attempt with large forces to cut the communications between Verdun and Chalons was also foiled.

The alleged German success at Teyenhaye in Bois-le-Pretre is an invention.

Severe fighting is in progress on the Italian front. The Austrians are stubbornly resisting and delivering repeated and vigorous counter-attacks against the Italian advance along the Isonzo. The enemy is also active in the Tyrol, Trentino and Carnia.

An Italian dirigible dropped bombs on Trieste damaging the Arsenal, and returned safely.

INDIAN BUDGET.

NOT TO BE DISCUSSED IN PARLIAMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, July 6.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. King as to whether the Premier would now redeem the promise made on 6th August 1914, to discuss the East Indian Revenue accounts early in the present session, Mr. Lloyd-George said Mr. Asquith had been in consultation with Mr. Chamberlain, but he did not believe that any public purpose would be served by discussion under the present extraordinary circumstances.

INDIAN CHIEFS APPOINTED HONORARY A. D. C.'S

THE JAM SAHEB AND RAJA OF RUTLAM

LONDON, July 6.

The "Gazette" under the heading of "Commands and Staff" announces the appointment of H. H. Ranjitsinji and the Raja of Rutlam as Honorary A.-D.-C.'s.

RECENT RIOTS IN CEYLON.

NO EVIDENCE OF GERMAN INSTIGATION

LONDON, July 6.

Mr. Bonar Law replying to Sir J. D. Rees said the reports of recent rioting in Celon contained no evidence of German instigation.

GERMANS BEATEN BY BRITISH.

SEVERAL ENEMY TRENCHES CAPTURED.

GERMANS BEATEN ON YSER-YPRES CANAL.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN ARRAS

INCESSANT BATTLE IN ARGONNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, July 6.

Last night the much disturbed Germans announced that they had bloodily repulsed the British. The truth is that the British, supported by French artillery, defeated the enemy in Belgium on the east bank of the Yser-Ypres canal and captured several enemy trenches.

FIGHTING AROUND SOUCHEZ STATION.

The battle of Arras is still very fierce around the Souchez station, which remains in our hands despite the repeated efforts of the Germans. The latter bombarded Arras throughout the night.

The battle in Argonne has been incessant. The French artillery frequently enveloped the attacking columns in curtains of fire.

ENTIRELY CHECKED IN BOIS-LE-PRETRE

The communiqué proceeds to state that the Germans were twice completely repulsed on the heights of the Meuse. The Germans resumed the offensive in Bois-le-Pretre and attempted two assaults in different portions of the wood. They were entirely checked by artillery and rifle fire which inflicted heavy losses.

FAILURE OF GERMAN ATTEMPT TO CUT COMMUNICANIONS.

An Official Note emphasises the failure of the German attempt with large forces to cut the communications between Verdun and Chalons. The Germans were completely stopped in two hundred yards.

GERMAN EXAGGERATION.

The German attacks have since been defeated with very heavy loss.

The number of prisoners alleged in the German communiqué to have been made is the total killed, wounded and prisoners. The alleged German success at Feyenhaye in Bois-le-Pretre is an invention.

BOMBARDMENT OF ARRAS AND RHEIMS.

INCENDIARY SHELLS ON CATHEDRAL.

PARIS, July 7.

A communiqué says the British repulsed several counter-attacks against the trenches they captured last night south-west of Pilken, taking eighty prisoners and inflicting very heavy losses on the enemy.

The Germans bombarded Arras, especially the Cathedral, with incendiary shells, as also Rheims.

No infantry action has taken place in the Argonne.

VIOLENT COUNTER-ATTACK WIPED OUT BY ARTILLERY FIRE.

We retook a section of a trench on the Heights of the Meuse, captured by Germans on June 27, and advanced beyond. A violent enemy counter-attack was wiped out with maxim and shrapnel fire, the remnants of the Germans fleeing in disorder.

ENEMY'S ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN VOSGES.

There is a recrudescence of the enemy's artillery activity in the Vosges.

GERMAN MILITARY ATTACHE COMMITS SUICIDE.

ATHENS, July 6.

Colonel Leipziger, German military attache in Constantinople, has committed suicide. He was recently appointed ad interim Minister in Sofia.

GERMANY'S COMING "SURPRISE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 7.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Daily Mail's" Rotterdam correspondent is informed that Germany's latest surprise for the Allies is an automatic feed for the guns. When the enemy is again ready to strike in the west the rapidity of artillery fire will be found unprecedented.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN FLANDERS.

FINE WORK OF AN INFANTRY PLATOON.

200 YARDS OF ENEMY TRENCHES CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, July 6.

A despatch from Field-Marshal French says:—

Since my last report there has been no change. The fighting has mainly been confined to intermittent artillery duels. A feature of the latter has been the employment by the enemy of a large quantity of gas shells, particularly in the neighbourhood of Ypres.

During the same period the enemy exploded eight mines without damaging our trenches. On the contrary, on June 30 we blew in fifty yards of the enemy's front line north of Neuve Chapelle.

BAYONET WORK BY PLATOON OF INFANTRY.

On the evening of July 4 our howitzer fire blew in a German sap north of Ypres. A platoon of infantry then advanced to complete its destruction, and the few Germans who had survived our artillery fire were driven out by the bayonet.

The machine gun in the sap was found to have been destroyed. Our casualties were insignificant, the platoon returning practically intact, having completely succeeded in its mission.

The German report that they repulsed the attack on Pilken road with sanguinary loss, is presumably the enemy's version of this affair.

ENEMY'S TRENCHES AND EIGHTY PRISONERS TAKEN.

On the morning of the 5th, a party of Germans rushed the barricade on the Ypres-Roulers railway after two hours' bombardment, but an immediate counter-attack recaptured the position.

This morning, on the extreme left North of Ypres, we captured two hundred yards of the enemy's trenches, taking eighty prisoners. The French on our left contributed to this success with the fire of their guns and trench mortars.

THE WAR LOAN.

FIVE MILLION POUNDS SUBSCRIBED BY A BREWING FIRM.

LONDON, July 6.

The brewing firm of Guinness has subscribed five million pounds to the war loan.

IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO. SUBSCRIBE ONE MILLION.

LONDON, July 6.

The Imperial Tobacco Company has subscribed one million pounds to War Loan. Insurance Companies are heavily subscribing to-day.

FRANCE'S NEED OF GOLD.

EXTRAORDINARY RESPONSE OF ALL CLASSES OF PEOPLE.

PARIS, July 6.

There has been an extraordinary response to M. Ribot's appeal for gold in exchange for paper money. The people are hastening to bring gold to the Bank of France where there are incessant streams of people at six different entrances. All classes are represented: poor women with gold pieces saved for the rainy day stand beside the officers of gold valued at tens of thousands of francs.

SOUTH AFRICAN UNION'S OFFER.

CONTINGENT FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE.

PRETORIA, July 6.

The Imperial Government has accepted the Union of South Africa's offer of a contingent for overseas service.

SEVERE FIGHTING ON ITALIAN FRONT.

ENEMY'S RESORT TO BASEST METHODS.

ITALIANS' GRIM RESOLVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

ROME, July 7.

That severe fighting is in progress on the Italian front is apparent from the restrained language of the communiqué, which says the Austrians are stubbornly resisting, and delivering repeated and vigorous counter-attacks against the Italian advance along the Isonzo.

TREACHERY BEHIND SHOW OF SURRENDER.

The enemy has hitherto failed to recapture an inch of ground, though resorting to the basest methods. One of the commonest is for detachments at regular intervals, to raise their hands in token of surrender, and then fall flat, unmasking dense lines of sharpshooters. The communiqué grimly adds that henceforth this will have little effect.

TROOPS DETERMINED TO ATTAIN THEIR OBJECTIVE.

The communiqué says that notwithstanding the difficulties of the Italian commanders, the troops are determined to attain their objective regardless of cost.

ENEMY'S ACTIVITY IN TYROL AND TRONTINO.

The enemy is also active in the Tyrol, Trentino and Carina. Attacks west of Havaredo, north of Palgrande, on the 5th instant, were repulsed with heavy losses.

DIRIGIBLE DROPS BOMBS ON TRIESTE.

ARSENAL DAMAGED.

ROME, July 6.

A dirigible dropped bombs on Trieste and severely damaged the Arsenal. She returned safely.

AUSTRIANS DRIVEN BACK.

ISOLATION OF GORZ.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHAAD, July 7.

The "Pioneer's" special cable states:—

The Austrians have made a violent effort to expel the Italians on the Carso plateau, eastward of Isonzo and southward of Gorz.

The "Chronicle's" Turin correspondent says the Italians were not contented with resisting the infantry and machine guns, but pierced the infantry lines for nearly a mile in depth, made captures and drove the enemy to the upper hills. The enemy's loss of this plateau means the isolation of Gorz.

INCREASED PRICE OF LEAD AND SPELTER.

GERMANS TRY TO CORNER RAW MATERIAL IN RETALIATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 7.

A "Statesman" cable states:—

American trade journals ascribe the increased price of lead and spelter to the action of the German financiers who being unable to check the shipment of munitions from America are now endeavouring to obstruct the manufacture by cornering the raw material.

COTTON FAMINE IN GERMANY.

MANUFACTURE OF GOODS TO STOP FROM AUGUST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 7.

A "Statesman" cable says:—

The German military authorities dreading a cotton famine have ordered the cessation of manufacture of various cotton goods from August 1. Cotton is now selling at 2s. 9d. a pound in Bremen, whereas in Liverpool the price is only six pence a pound.

AMPUTATIONS ON BRITISH SOLDIERS.

LONDON, July 6.

In the House of Commons Mr. Tennant said only 782 amputations had been performed on British soldiers during the war hitherto.

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN SOUTH POLAND.

ENEMY'S OFFENSIVE STOPPED BY FLANK ATTACK.

HEAVY LOSS INFLICTED BY RUSSIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PETROGRAD, July 6.

The enemy's offensive east of Krasnyk was stopped by a blow delivered against his flank on Sunday night and Monday, north-west of Wilkolaz, where we inflicted a heavy loss, capturing two thousand prisoners, while some two thousand enemy corpses littered our the front. The fighting was most desperate.

FRESH ATTEMPTS AT OFFENSIVE REPULSED.

On the same day we repulsed fresh attempts of offensive between the Wieprz and the western Bug. All is quiet on the upper Bug and Zlotalipa.

CHOLERA IN HUNGARY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 7.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The "Morning Post's" Budapest correspondent states that cholera is reappearing almost everywhere in the country. The official figures for the second week in June show 13 deaths and 51 cases in Budapest, 59 deaths and 172 cases in the country generally outside the camps, and 312 deaths and 1,414 cases in one prisoners' camp.

A NATIONAL MINISTRY FOR NEW ZEALAND.

OPPOSITION REJECT GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSAL.

WELLINGTON, July 6.

The Opposition in the New Zealand Parliament have rejected Government's offer to form a National Ministry during the war, suggesting as an alternative the extension of the powers of the Special Parliamentary Defence Committe to deal with all questions arising out of the war.

THE NEW YORK OUTRAGE.

MR. MORGAN'S ASSAILANT FOUND DEAD IN CELL.

NEW YORK, July 6.

Holt, the assailant of Mr. J. P. Morgan, has been found dead in his cell. He apparently committed suicide with a revolver.

EXPLOSION IN A CANADIAN FACTORY.

A GERMAN EMPLOYEE SUSPECTED.

MONTREAL, July 7.

Seven men, including a British government inspector, have been killed in an explosion at a factory of the Canadian Explosives Company.

It is believed that a German, who was formerly an employee, was responsible.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

ARRAS.—In France, 23 miles N.-W. of Cambrai.

SOUCHEZ.—In France, 6 miles north of Arras.

BOIS LE PRETRE.—In the Moselle region, to the north-west of Pont-A-Mousson.

VERDUN.—In France, 35 miles west of Metz.

CHALONS.—In France, on the right bank of the Marne, 107 miles east of Paris.

GORZ.—In Austria, 35 miles N.-N.-W. of Trieste.

TRIESTE.—In Austria, on the Adriatic.

KRASNIK.—In Poland, 52 miles N.-N.-W. of Zamosz.

RHEIMS.—In France, 100 miles E.-N.-E. of Paris.

YPRES.—In Flanders, 18 miles north-west of Lille.

NEUVE CHAPELLE.—In France, north of La Bassee.

ROULERS.—In Flanders, 20 miles north of Lille.

PILKEN.—In Flanders, 3½ miles north of Ypres.

THE BATTLE FOR LENS.

GAINS BY INCHES,

BURNING HOUSES AS BEACONS TO FIGHT BY.

Heavy thunderstorms, following a spell of torrid weather, have caused a temporary check to the fighting north of Arras, where, for a full month, the French have been doing so well, writes Mr. Harold Ashton, the "Daily News" correspondent in northern France. Though their progress has been slow, so far as the matter of mileage is concerned, it has been wonderfully effective, and every day had added fresh consternation to the Germans, massed and muddled south-west of Vimy (which may fall at any time now), and holding desperately on to the breastworks and trenches built and dug with so much craft and care below Lens and across the little stream which waters the valley there.

The holding or losing of Lens is a matter of supreme importance for the Germans. They have spent incredible pains, since the beginning of the year, in making its approaches impregnable with all the arts at their command. A network of supremely valuable railway lines runs round and about the town; it is an arsenal and a storehouse of great richness; it contains plant for the manufacture of a practically endless quantity of electric light and power; and there is accommodation at the railhead for a large number of locomotives.

A WEARYING WORRYING STRUGGLE.

Situated as it is and where it is, it is considered to be a stronghold of vast importance. There has been no approaching it yet, but the investment and the final carrying of Neuville St. Vaast, with Vimy a sure mark to follow, flings a ray of daylight into the position. True, the Germans are at all hours of the day and night making frantic jabs and dashes at Neuville. Amid the ruined houses of the village raiding parties and bomb-throwers are perpetually at work. Houses are set alight at night to act as beacons to fight by; the sky is full of flashlights and flares, and under a constant rain of shells and the booming of heavy pieces of artillery the scurrying whirr and rattle of machine guns and mitralleuses is never silent. It is an amazing battle, this interminable series of "small affairs"—a wearing, worrying struggle for inches, for a ruined house here, a scrap of farmyard or poultry run there, an Homerica pounding and a great wasting of shot and shell for a point of vantage no bigger than a roofless halfburnt barn. A couple of days ago there was actually a desperate fight for a manure heap; the carrying of it cost well nigh a hundred men.

GROUND COVERED WITH DEAD.

At this rate one might well imagine that the contest in the Western battle line will stretch on to the edge of the crack of doom, so slow is the progress of it. But there are already signs of an acceleration of the tempo, a wavering in the enemy's line. Grimly, inch by inch, the gallant French are shoving their opponents from position to position, with bomb and bayonet, ruse and counter-ruse.

My acquaintance from the front tells me that the fighting ground in the sector north of Arras is now strewn with German corpses. The enemy have not the time, even if they had the inclination, to bury them. There they lie under the hot, streaming sunshine, a peril to friend and foe alike. So rapid is their decay that the odour is insupportable; the French soldiers have been supplied with wads of cotton wool to plug their nostrils as they go about their work . . . .

KAISER'S NEW ORDER.

Tearful that their lines of communication will be cut, the Germans are hurrying down fresh reinforcements from the north—more artillery of heavy calibre, more machine guns, and more infantry (though none, it seems, of the best) to stiffen their battered line. It is the army of Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria which is fighting here. For over six weeks these hard-pressed soldiers have had little or no rest, and the new drafts which are pouring in are more than welcome.

German prisoners who have been brought into the French lines during the last few days report the Kaiser has ordered that the "rush" of the French must be stopped at all costs. Hence the "new blood."

Meanwhile, all the other combatants along the rest of the Western battle line seem to be resting on their arms watching and waiting for the verdict of the tough interminable contest amid the farmsteads and ruins, the drains and the manure-heaps between Arras and Vimy.

DEATH OF SIR THEODORE HOPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 6.

The death is announced of Sir Theodore Hope.

Sir Theodore Cracraft Hope, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., was a retired Indian Civilian. Educated at Rugby and Haileybury, Sir Theodore entered the Bombay Civil Service in 1853 and from 1855 to 1860 served as an Educational Inspector in the Presidency. In 1866 he qualified himself for the Bar from Lincoln's Inn. He was nominated a member of the Governor-General's Council for a period of 5 years from 1875, was a provisional member of Council, Bombay, in 1880 and was appointed Secretary to Government of India for Finance and Commerce in 1881-82. He was officiating Finance Minister in 1882 and was in charge of the portfolio of Public Works 1882-87. Sir Theodore published a number of works of educational and architectural interest and was the author of "Church and State in India." He was in his 84th year at the time of his death.

ZEPPELIN V. C.'S. DEATH

LT. WARNEFORD'S FATAL FALL

AMERICAN JOURNALIST—A FELLOW VICTIM.

(Later than the Mail.)

Lieutenant R. A. J. Warneford, the British naval airman who brought down a Zeppelin by dropping bombs on it in the air between Ghent and Brussels in the early morning of Monday, June 7, and was awarded the V. C. by a telegram from the King the next day, was killed at the Buc aerodrome, near Paris, on Thursday, June 19, says the "Daily Mail." He was making a trial flight on a Henry Farman biplane with an American journalist, Mr. Henry Beach Needham, as passenger and had only been up in the air five minutes when the machine, which was banking, lost its balance and collapsed, both men being thrown to the ground, while the aeroplane dropped some fifty yards further on.

Mr. Needham, who was the first to fall, must have been killed on the spot, but Lieut. Warneford was still breathing when he was picked up by the sappers on duty at the aerodrome. He was put on a stretcher, his face covered with a handkerchief, and conveyed at once in a motor-car to the temporary military hospital Des Loges, which is about three hundred yards away. There the doctor who examined him said there was nothing to be done, and that he had better be conveyed to the British hospital at Versailles. Lieut. Warneford died on the way.

At the time of his last flight Lieut. Warneford was wearing the Cross of the Legion of Honour pinned on his breast by M. Millerand, the French Minister of War two days before and the force of the impact when he fell drove the Cross into his breast.

"IT IS UNLUCKY."

The shattered aeroplane still lies in the field where it fell, a splintered wing pointing to the sky and the motor with three of its nine cylinders bent. Two sturdy, bronzed-faced naval mechanics were at work severing its connections with the biplane when a "Daily Mail" representative visited the scene. They were both of them eye-witnesses of the accident.

"The last words I heard him speak," one of them said, "were 'I won't be more than a minute or two up. I am just going to take my passenger for a couple of rounds.' He then set off. The American gentleman who was with him looked over and waved his hand to the crowd of friends. I heard one of them say 'I wish he had not done that; it is unlucky.'"

A French sapper who saw the accident said he examined the broken aeroplane and found that the leather straps which should have kept the pilot and passenger tight to their seats were unbroken. Either Lieut. Warneford and his passenger had not thought it worth while to put them on for a short trial flight or else they had not buckled them tight enough.

"If they had not been thrown out of their machine," he said, "they might perhaps be still alive, for the body of the aeroplane is not completely smashed, and the engine is quite clear of the wreckage."

BROTHER OFFICER'S STORY.

Lieut. Marsden, a brother officer in the Royal Flying Corps, drove out with Lieut. Warneford to Buc. Interviewed by a "Daily Mail," represenative he said: "Warneford went out to Buc to try a machine, a Farman biplane, in which he had already been up, and he took Mr. Needham up with him.

"They had reached a height of 500 or 600 feet when it was evident that the biplane was in trouble. The pilot seemed unable to control it. It veered at alarming angles first to one side, then the other. Suddenly the tail of the aeroplane was seen to become detached, and the machine dashed to the ground from a height of 600 feet When we reached the spot where the debris of the biplane was lying Warneford was still breathing, and he lived for two or three minutes. The other man was killed instantaneously."

FLYING HERO'S HOLIDAY.

After his splendid exploit on June 7, Lieut. Warneford was given leave of absence, and his mother was expecting him back in England. Before leaving for London he came to Paris to spend a few days with friends in the service. He had a great reception, and was feted royally.

When he left the Hotel Ritz after luncheon it had been agreed that a charming girl, the daughter of a well-known American, was to go up with him for a flight; but at the last moment her father persuaded her to postpone the flight.

At the Ritz there was to have been a dinner in honour of Lieut. Warneford's success.

While in Paris Lieut. Warneford obstinately declined to give any account for publication of his magnificent achievement. Plenty of others, he said, would have done as well as he had they been given the chance. His one desire, he added, was to get back to England and embrace his mother and return to the front for further service.

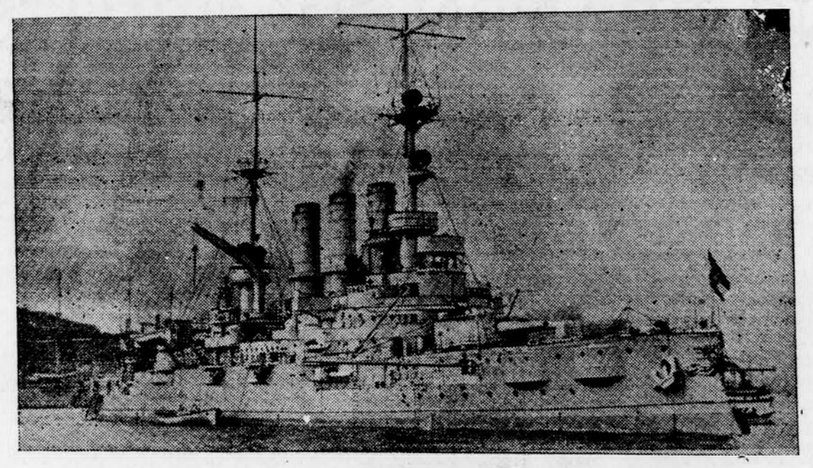
He was loud in his appreciation of the warm welcome he had had in Paris. He told a friend: "We are at war, and I am not joy-riding nor touring. There is any amount of work waiting, and all of us must get about it. Rest assured that there are plenty of others who can do just what has been done. It is merely a question of opportunity. The French airmen I have met are splendid and grandly equipped. There is really the closest bond between them and us."

THE DEAD PASSENGER.

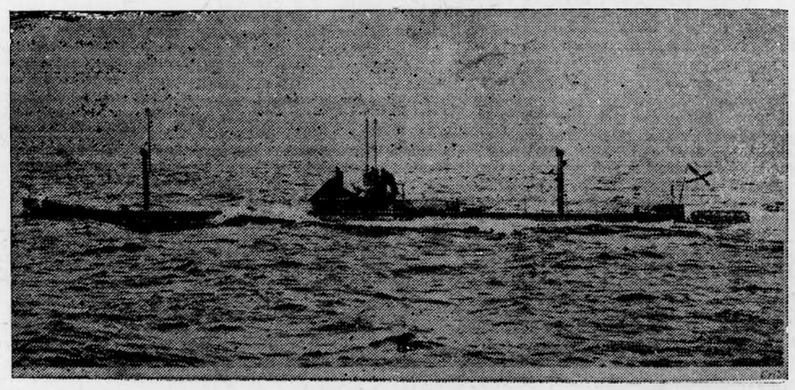
Mr. Henry Beach Needham, the American journalist, who met his death while flying with Lieut. Warneford, was representing "Collier's Monthly" in Europe. He recently interviewed Mr. Asquith in London, and is reported to have received the permission of the Premier to visit the front, and also to make a flight in a British aeroplane, which authorisation he is said to have shown Lieut. Warneford.

Mr. Needham, who was about thirty-five years old, had held an administrative position under President Wilson.

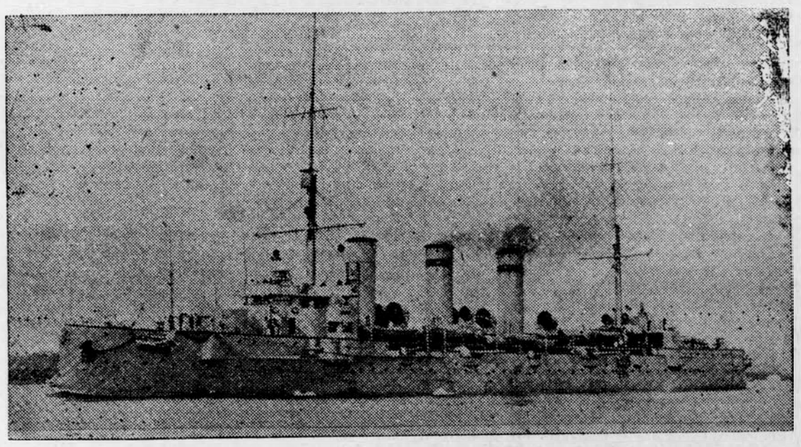
GERMAN DISASTER IN THE BALTIC.



A German battleship of the Deutchland class torpedoed by a Russian submarine at the entrance of Danzig Bay.



A Russian submarine of the type which blew up the Deutchland.



The Russian cruiser Oleg. She participated in the battle on Friday.

Official and Personal.

Lord and Lady Willingdon left Bombay last night for Poona.

The Governor of Madras will leave Ootacamund on a tour on Wednesday, the 14th instant, visiting, Mattapollium, Chittore, Madanapalli, Palmanore, Tirupatti, Kurnool, and Cuddappah, arriving at Madras on the 1st August. Leaving Madras on the 5th August he will be back at Ootacamund on the 6th idem.

The Maharaja of Darbhanga will pay a visit to Simla next month.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the well known Bengalee poetess, has proceeded from Hyderabad to the east coast Telugu districts, in connection with the Andhra movement. This gifted lady of Hyderabad, says a Pittapur correspondent, has gone to Pittapur at the invitation of the Raja Saheb, where her presence evoked intense enthusiasm.

Colonel R. J. Blackham, C.I.E., General Secretary of the St. John Ambulance Association in India, will leave Simla on tour on the 7th July. He will visit Bombay, Calcutta and Dehra Dun in connection with the St. John Ambulance War Hospitals which are being established in India.

The death is announced of Sir Theodore Cracraft Hope, K.C.S.I., (retired I.C.S.)

Mr. W. W. Phillips, I.C.S., is appointed to act as a Judge of the Madras High Court during the absence of Mr. Justice F. D. P. Oldfield on leave.

It is reported that Mr. S. Kabboor, fellow of the Royal Economic Society and one of the board of examiners of the Institute of Commerce, Birmingham, has been invited by the Commissioner of Word's Insurance Congress to be held in U. S. A. in connection with the Panama Pacific International Exposition. Mr. Kabboor is Mysorean a has made a special study of and insurance. Mr. Kabboor is to read a paper on Indian Insurance in the Congress.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

CHARGES AGAINST BHAI PARMANAND

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, July 7.

In the Lahore Conspiracy Case to-day, further defence evidence was gone into before the Special Tribunal. A number of witnesses deposed to Sawan Singh being one of the party of villagers who pursued the dacoits in the Chabba dacoity and got hurt in the bomb explosions. Others tried to prove Bakshish Singh's alibi.

Six witnesses gave Baj Singh a good character and deposed to his having remained in his village on return from America owing to his illness. A village hakim who treated him was produced as a witness.

Eight men deposed to the good character of Shiv Singh, the object of whose return to India was to remarry on his first wife's death, and to his constant residence in his village except on two occasions.

Evidence was also given about the good character of Harnam Singh Tunda and to his not having left his village except occasionally.

Twenty witnesses from Amritsar testified to the good character of Dr. Hardit Singh and Naurang Singh, tailor, while some of them tried to prove the former's absence from Amritsar on the date when he is alleged by the prosecution to have treated the dacoits injured in the Chabba dacoity.

This finished the evidence of 70 defence witnesses.

After lunch, the Special Commissioners took up the question of framing a charge against Bhai Parmanand.

His counsel, Mr. Ragunath Sahai, argued the question of the admissibility in evidence of the documents found in Bhai Parmanand's house in 1909, including a bomb manual and a scheme for the division of India. Objection had been previously raised and was then held over for argument. The Commissioners decided that the Government Advocate should specify which of the large number of documents found in Bhai Parmanand's house he relied on and arguments were deferred.

Bhai Parmanand was then charged with abetment of the offence of waging war against the King-Emperor (under section 121 I.P.C.), with conspiracy to wage war against the King-Emperor (under section 121 A., I.P.C.), with abetment of attempts at mutiny by soldiers in the army of the King-Emperor resulting in the commission of a mutiny by certain Sowars at certain places (under section 132, I.P.C.), with abetment of attempts to seduce the soldiers of the army of the King-Emperor from their allegiance and duty at certain cantonments (under section 131.), with abetment of the collection of men, money, arms, munitions and chemicals for bombs, manufacture of bombs, circulation of seditious literature and commission of dacoities for the purpose of obtaining funds (under section F 122/109-3), with printing and circulation of seditious literature (under section 124a./109-3), and with attempt to bring into hatred and contempt and excite disaffection towards his Majesty and the Government established by law in British India by writing the book "Tarikh-i-Hindu" (under section 124 a).

The charge was read over to the accused.

He pleaded not guilty and stated he would produce defence evidence.

NEPAL PRINCE'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

ALLEGED THEFT OF PEARLS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 7.

To-day the Joint Magistrate of Allahabad framed a charge of theft as a servant against one Rama Bhatt, a Madrasi, who was formerly employed as private secretary by Prince Narendra Bikram Shah of Nepal. The Prince was staying at the Grand Hotel, Allahabad, during the hot weather last year when one morning he got up to find that his private secretary had disappeared as also a valuable collection of pearls worth about forty thousand rupees and other valuables, cash and notes to the extent of another ten thousand rupees. There was no trace of the accused till recently when the Madras police found Rama Bhatt living in a grand style in one of the districts in Madras. Their suspicious being aroused lead to a house search and the finding of the major portion of the valuables in the accused's possession.

Mr. Truninger will presumably succeed Mr. Hogg as Post Master-General of the United Provinces. He is a well-known officer of the Telegraph Department.

Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Bart., the well-known millowner millionaire of Ahmedabad who has been in Simla since the beginning of the season, has purchased the well-known estate "Crag," which till recently belonged to Col. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the famous mutiny veteran. He has paid a lakh and forty thousand for the property. Thus the two beautiful houses on Jakko, "Rothney Castle" and "Crag," have passed into the hands of Indian noblemen.

CAWNPORE COTTON FRAUD CASE.

JUDGE'S VIEWS ON TRIAL BY JURY IN INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 7.

In the cotton fraud case, in which Gulab Shanker and others were convicted by the Sessions Judge of Cawnpore for having cheated Messrs. Ralli Brothers, and variously sentenced, Mr. Justice Chamier, in passing judgment on appeal, said:—

It passes my comprehension how the assessors could have come to the conclusion that no case had been made out against the appellants. A case of this kind shows how futile it would be to extend the system of trial by jury in the Courts of Sessions unless a much more reliable and intelligent class can be got to act as jurors than is now drawn upon for assessors. The only really serious contention advanced before me was that the case for the prosecution was incomplete, because it was not shown that the stock had been checked and deficiency found. I was referred to the evidence of Mr. M. Avroqordatts, who said that more than the estimated number of bales had been turned out. But that has been explained. It appears when Kapas are purchased, an estimate is made of the number of maunds of seed that are likely to be obtained. This estimate is not, and cannot be accurate and it frequently happens that cotton is considerably in excess of the estimate and seed much below it or vice versa. As the whole of amount misappropriated was made good before the case was instituted, I set aside sentences of fine inflicted upon three of the appellants, but in other respects I dismiss the appeal.

ACCIDENT DURING TARGET PRACTICE.

PRIVATE SHOT DEAD.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, July 7.

Private W. T. Janes, of the 2-7th Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, was killed during field operations this morning.

The deceased who was only 26 years of age, was attached to the maxim gun section as assistant driver of one of three recently acquired armoured motor cars.

This morning the three cars were being used in connection with target practice on the 22nd Cavalry rifles range, at Bolarum. Janes was in his usual place in the assistant driver's seat which is in front protected from gun fire by a hood. The maxim inside capable of discharging about 600 shots a minute is fired over the heads of the driver and his assistant. The car was advancing at a slow pace while the gun was being used. The ground was uneven, a sudden jolt of the car gave the gun such a jerk that a bullet instead of passing over the protecting hood struck the edge and was diverted downwards. It struck unfortunate Janes in the back of the head and killed him instantaneously. The deceased was buried with full military honours this evening, the funeral being largely attended.

BASTI RIOT CASE.

SENTENCES MODIFIED IN REVISION APPLICATION.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 7.

The Allahabad High Court has passed orders on the revision application presented by Ramashar Pande and others, who were convicted of rioting in Basti in connection with the Bakrid and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The Court rejected the application except in so far as the sentences were concerned. In regard to the sentences the Court set aside so much of the as directed the applicants to spend a certain portion of their terms of imprisonment in solitary confinement.

BUDDHIST PAPER SUPPRESSED.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 7.

The Colonial Government of Ceylon has stopped the publication of the "Sarasabi Sanderasa," the organ of the Buddhist Society until further orders. The "Sandaresa" is a biweekly paper in Sinhalese and the order is issued under martial law. The authorities of the paper have made an appeal to the Government on which no order have yet been passed.

The Pilgrims Committee will meet on the 1st August at Madura, its operations will extend for about two months.

Mr. Meredith, Deputy Director-General of Telegraphs, Traffic, left Simla on Wednesday on a long tour. He will visit Bombay, Bangalore, Ooty, Madras Cattack and Calcutta. He will subsequently tour in upper India before returning to Simla by the end of August.

(Continued from Column 6.)

doubled its fire. Imagine fifty guns belching, vomiting, pouring a cacophony of shrapnel which fell clean on to this regiment, this group of singing soldiers, and bursting on them like monstrous cauldrons. Finally in a moment of silence we heard the reverberation of a great shout. The 89th was dashing to the aid of the 46th.

A few days later this band and its leader was cited in the Order of the Day.

"Laty, Claude, 'sous-chef de musique' of the 46th Regiment of Infantry, conducted his band under fire to inspire the troops during an assault in spite of an intense bombardment which wounded or killed six of his musicians."

EPIC OF 46TH REGIMENT

"MARSEILLAISE" IN A STORM OF SHELLS.

PLAYING TO BATTLE BY THE BAND.

A remarkable and almost sublime story of a little band of French musicians who played on their regiment to victory under a storm of fire has just been told by one of the officers in vivid and glowing words, writes "The Daily Chronicle" special Correspondent, at Paris.

On that day, ready for the attack, the "sous-chef" of the band, a talented artist, twenty-five years old, M. Claude Laty, who had already received the military medal, had the order from his colonel to play during the action "La Charge" and "La Marseillaise." Since the previous night the 46th was stationed in a sunken road near the German trenches, which they had only been able to reach under the protection of the night by a long tunnel 3 kilometres in length.

It was the eve of battle. For one night there was no laughter. From this communication trench where they were waiting, crowded and silent, with rifle in hand, these men at the first signal were to rush forward with fixed bayonets to take the enemy's trench and go forward to the assault of the village along a 40-degree slope swept by mitrailleuse. For four hours the French artillery had "sprinkled" the German trenches, as well as the village slope.

All of a sudden, as if lightning had struck, the artillery ceased firing and immediately there was an enormous silence, and in this silence a voice was raised, dry and sharp, like the crack of a whip—

"THE 46TH FORWARD!"

At that moment a sublime episode took place. The whole 46th came out of their communication trench and set their faces towards the shrapnel. But at the same time as the colonel raised his sword there was another officer who gave an order, not by word of mouth, for no voice could now be heard, but with a gesture.

In the centre of a group of 15 to 18 men a white stick, raised like a pole charged with electricity, made the Marseillaise flame forth. Impassive, under the storm of shrapnel that ploughed the earth, the bandmaster Claude Laty was leading and marking the cadences. The sunken road where his musicians were placed was swept by machine guns and burst forth into a fountain of pebbles.

They were on the refrain "Qu'un sang impur abreuve nos sillons," when the baritone Maguy had his arm pierced by a piece of shrapnel. He immediately withdrew behind his neighbour, so as not to distress his comrades. At almost the same moment Tillocher, with a bass viol, wounded in his turn, covered his face with his hand and shook his head; but he felt that he was not dead, and began to play again. The bandmaster indicated the repeat: "Allons, enfants de la patrie," and the children of France closed in their ranks and began again. The machine-guns were firing all this time from the wood.

The air, heavy with smoke and sand, was cracked with rapid volleys, like breaking bottles between two sticks. The musicians with their eyes rather haggard, watched their leader and played as they had often done in the Tuileries Gardens, without a false note. When the two musicians to the right and left of their chief were at the bar, "L'Etendard sanglant est leve," the flutist Delaitre and the alto Engels fell dead.

MUSICIANS STRUCK DOWN.

The men who were playing without music saw their comrades fall. A little shadow passed over their eyes, the fire there, their only emotion. Tillocher, the bass viol, who had already been wounded, was again hit. In spite of his first wound in the forehead he was able to continue, but this second ball in the thigh put him out of action in the orchestra. Lowering his bow, he received permission from the bandmaster to sit down. Suddenly the 46th sprang forward as one man to the enemy's trenches. "La charge!" shouted Laty, and the musicians began the charge in a fanfare of terrible significance. Intoxication for death and music, which made our blood boil to the very finger-tips; grim ecstasy, in which our bones felt like sticks of bamboo! Almost immediately a body fell over Tillocher, one of the three clarionettes. Laurent collapsed with a bullet in his stomach.

Music is such a master that in spite of the tumult they could still hear the charge. A young artist—Blanchard—a former student of the decorative arts, received a bullet in his right cheek which made him fall backwards with his bass drum. He also did not stop, and the same bullet which wounded him went through the hand of one of the flutists, the soldier Regnier.

A French company was already in the village. One could see it there. The enemy's artillery seemed mad with massacre. The assault finished the hand-to-hand fighting began in the town from door to door, from one wall to another. "The Marseillaise!" was M. Laty's order. He was superb.

A FINAL BLAST.

Holocaust of flame, earth and stone, the sunken land was swept by machine guns which raked the ground on their flank from the right of Vauquois.

Gastel, a clarionetist, fell shot through the heart. The bursting of a shrapnel shell tossed a saxophone into the air. Every one of the instruments had been pierced, and M. Claude Laty still beat time.

In a final blast the German artillery re-

(Continued on Column 5.)

THE APOLLO BUNDER CASE.

FULL TEXT OF JUDGMENT.

FIRST ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

SECOND AND THIRD ACCUSED FINED Rs. 100 EACH.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered his decision in the case in which Inspector Guider charged Mr. Dadabhoy R. B. Jijibhoy, Mr. Cursetji R. B. Jijibhoy and Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy with assaulting Police constable No. 2038 in the execution of his duty. The first and second accused were further charged with trying to escape from legal custody, and the third with assisting a prisoner to escape. Mr. Kirke-Smith, Acting Police Prosecutor, assisted by Superintendent Cauty, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, barrister, instructed by Mr. Blunt, solicitor, was for the defence.

The Magistrate, delivering his decision, said:

In this case the first, second and third accused are charged, firstly, with having on April 27, 1915, assaulted a Police constable in the execution of his duty. The first and second are charged, secondly, with having attempted to escape from the custody of a Police constable in which they were lawfully confined, and the third accused is charged secondly, with having tempted to rescue the first and second accused from the custody of the Police Constable. This lengthy case in which thirteen witnesses have been called on one side and fourteen witnesses on the other and in which most of the witnesses have been subjected to prolonged examination and cross-examination arose out of an incident of a comparatively trivial nature.

A motor cyclist named Merwanji Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy drove his cycle at excessive speed and collided with the carriage of Mr. Cherry, which was standing near the exit gate of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club. After giving his name to Mr. Cherry, Mr. Merwanji very unwisely failed to comply with the request of the Policeman on duty to furnish him with his name and declined to go to the Police Station. P. C. 1616 Krishnaji, thereupon, leaving the cyclist with his subordinate P. C. 2038, went to the Yacht Club in order to obtain the cyclist's name from Mr. Cherry, and that gentleman wrote the name on a card. On the return of P. C. 1616 the motor cyclist had vanished.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE SUMMARISED.

The prosecution story relating to the departure of the cyclist is as follows. The brothers of Mr. Merwanji, the first and second accused, happened to be on the Bunder at the time of the accident and came up to see if their brother was hurt. Their first demand was that their brother should be let go. P. C. 2038 says: "Two Parsis came up, turned up their sleeves and said 'Salah, won't you let him go.'" The first and second accused are the two Parsis. Vithu Mahiral who was formerly Mr. Orr's chauffeur, says "two or three Seths came there and at once raised their fists and asked 'why do you stop, why do you arrest, why don't you let him go.' There were many Parsis. I see only two or three of them here." Mangoo Paltoo, Mr... Cherry's coachman, says "He (a Parsi) asked the sepoy to let the cyclist go." The sepoy said 'you come to the chowki and give your name, because you were on the wrong side, and then go.'" Lingoo Prabhu, says "They (the first and second accused) said to the sepoy 'Take the cyclist's name and let him go.' The sahib came from the Yacht Club and had conversation with the cyclist. The first and second accused then said 'Let the cyclist go.'" Sheikh Mahomed, another servant in the employ of Mr. Cherry, says "Two Parsis came there. As soon as they came they gave one fist to the sepoy and asked him not to stop the cyclist but let him go. The first and second accused are the Parsis."

Then the witnesses declare there was altercation and abuse. P. C. 2038, says that besides calling him a "salah," the first and second accused said he was a "sweeper" and that they had seen "many servants like him getting Rs. 10." Vithu Mahiral's version is "the second accused said 'I have seen many sweepers like you; why do you catch him.' The sepoy said 'what big Bajirao are you.'" Mangoo Paltoo observes "Another man came up and altercated with the sepoy. He was a Parsi." Mangoo Paltoo mentions "Abusive words were used—'Ass', Soor.' For ten or fifteen minutes a dispute was going on. The first and second accused said 'You are a servant of Rs. 10.' The sepoy as well as the first and second accused used the abusive words. For a long time the altercation was going on. The sepoy called them 'soor.' They called him an 'ass' a 'sweeper' and a 'servant of Rs. 10'. They were abusing and the sepoy was saying 'soor,. come to the chowkie, come to the chowkie, and there was a row." Later on he says the sepoy did not use filthy language about the relations of the first and second accused. The only abuses were: 'Soor, you will have to come to the chowkie, you have assaulted me and you made the cyclist run away' and again when the first and second accused began talking 'you are a soor, soor, sweeper, you are a soor, you are a sweeper of Rs. 10,' he also said 'soor, soor' and made use of language."

ALLEGATION AGAINST BROTHER OF THE CYCLIST.

Then according to the prosecution, the brothers of the cyclist resorted to violence. In this connection P. C. 2038 said "the cyclist ran away. I asked the first and second accused 'why did you let the other accused abscond from my hand.' The first and second accused both assaulted me very severely with clenched fists and tore my coat." In cross-examination this witness said: "Both the first and second accused held me. Merwanji blew his horn and went away. The first and the second accused held me for about five minutes till P. C. 1616 came and rescued me." According to P.C. 1616 the two Parsis were assaulting the sepoy. The second accused was holding the sepoy's coat in front and giving him blows. The first accused was pulling and dragging him." Later on he says: "Both the first and second accused were holding the sepoy and the sepoy was holding both of them." He states that he remonstrated with the accused, telling them they were respectable men and that they let go the sepoy. As regards what happened before the arrival of P.C. 1616, Mangoo Pattoo says the Parsi pushed the sepoy and the cyclist ran away, and the sepoy arrested the Parsi. Vithu Mahiral says "They turned up their sleeves and began assaulting the sepoy. The second accused was very aggressive. The first and second accused went on assaulting the sepoy." Later on in cross-examination he says: "As soon as the sepoy seized the second accused, the first accused came, and dealt two blows with his fist on the sepoy's back." Lingu Prabhu observes "the second accused gave the sepoy a shove with his fist and the sepoy reclined on my car on the mudguard." Sheikh Mahomed says "the second accused dealt a blow with his fist and threw the sepoy down." And P.C. 2038 in cross-examination said: "I did fall down when I was assaulted."

POLICE CONSTABLE AND THE HONORARY MAGISTRATE.

The next thing that happened according to the prosecution is that the first and second accused entered the carriage. P.C. 2038 climbed up to the coachbox, P.C. 1616 mounted behind and the carriage started. The third accused, who is an Honorary Presidency Magistrate, then drove up in his car and had some conversation with his brothers. And the policeman mentioned the circumstances to him. P.C. 2038 says, "I explained everything to him. I told the third accused both the first and second accused had assaulted me and made a prisoner escape from my hands." Vithu Mahiral says: the sepoy mentioned: "I can't let these people go; they made my prisoner abscond." Lingu Prabhu's version is "the sepoy said there had been an accident and they had made the cyclist run away and had assaulted him, so he would not let them go." P.C. 1616 adds that he also told the third accused he could not let a man go who had committed the offence against Government. The third accused, according to the prosecution version, took a high handed attitude and ordered the coachman to drive on. The coachman drove it past the Yacht Club chambers and then turned to the left towards the Green's Restaurant. The third accused in his car meanwhile went round in the opposite direction.

When the carriage and the motor car again came together another altercation commenced. P.C. 2038 went to the horse's head to prevent the carriage from running. Mr. Minstrel, an eye-witness, says: "The third accused tried to pull the constable away from the horse's head. They were arguing for some time. He persuaded the constable to go to a car standing ten or fifteen yards away. The next I saw was he was walking rapidly in front of the constable and in a hurry to get into the car. The constable went after him and got on to the foot board" The third accused, according to the case for the prosecution, had made the first and second accused sit in his car and was driving away.

THE GUNNER'S EVIDENCE.

Bombardier Morris, who was walking round the Bunder with Bombardier Smith of the R.G.A., now takes up the story. He says: "I was walking round the Apollo Bunder and when I got opposite Green's my companion said 'Look, look to your right.' I turned round and saw a motor car being run after by a sepoy. He got up as far as the car and mounted the footboard. The passenger tried to knock him off but he dodged the blows and climbed towards the footboard to where the driver was sitting. As soon as the driver noticed him he swung a backhand blow which knocked him to a stumbling position on the ground. The third accused was the driver. The sepoy regained the footboard to receive two more blows in quick succession from the third accused. At that moment I rushed towards the car, shouting 'stop hitting that sepoy.'"

Bombardier Smith gives corroborative evidence. He speaks of the man covering off the driver starting to shove the sepoy, and to the third accused giving him a swinging blow which made him come off in a stumbling position, and to the third accused giving him two more blows when he mounted again. Mr. Minstrel to whom a reference has already been made says: "This gentleman tried to knock him off sideways with his right arm. The sepoy was knocked off by a violent swing of the arm, three times as violent as that suggested by Mr. Wadia the counsel of the accused." Bombardiers Smith and Morris say that the sepoy's tunic was torn. The former says one of the blows given by the third accused broke the sepoy's belt, and Inspector Guider states that the sepoy had been on special duty at the chowkie for want of a belt.

THE DEFENCE VERSION STATED.

The defence version is that after the accident Merwanji no doubt was told that he would have to go to the chowkie but the matter was not pressed. Merwanji says "P. C. 1616 told me I would have to go to the chowkie. I said he should take my name and let me go. He kept quiet. He did not take my name. He did not say anything." Miss Bachubai S. Dubash, however, says:—"The sepoy asked Merwanji the number of his cycle and his name. Merwanji asked him to see the number, which was on his bike." The motor cycle, as alleged by the prosecution, was taken to the Chambers' side of the road. Mr. Merwanji, however, spoke to Mr. Cherry of the Yacht Club side and while the conversation was going on, the accused's sister, Miss Hirabai, heard the sepoy abuse the first accused. Miss Hirabai says: "The sepoy was using very bad words, and the first accused asked the sepoy, 'As there is no injury, why do you want to take him to the station.' The sepoy replied 'what big lord's sons are you?' The first accused said 'Take care,' and the sepoy said 'I have seen many sweepers like you.'" Then she left. Merwanji, however, says "upto the time I left, I never saw anyone assault or abuse anyone. There was no altercation between my brothers and the sepoys upto the time I left. I never heard my brother ask the sepoy to let me go away. They said nothing in my presence to P. C. 2038 and P. C. 1616. It is not true that the first and second accused turned up their sleeves. I started the machine, I blew the horn as there were a number of people round me. The sepoy cleared the road for me and I went away. Before I went away I saw the first and second accused there. The first and second accused came to enquire if I was hurt. Both came together." Merwanji says he does not know where P. C. 1616 was when he left.

LOAN OF A NOTE BOOK.

According to the defence version, after Merwanji left, the first and second accused went and sat in the carriage. After about five minutes the second accused asked Miss Dubash for the loan of a note book as he wished to take the number of the sepoy for having abused him. Miss Dubash lent her book, and he left. Shortly afterwards the butler came and gave them information, and it was discovered that the second, accused on taking the number of the sepoy, had been arrested. The first accused protested and was then arrested by P. C. 2038 also. The first and second accused left in the carriage with the sepoy, and met Mr. Ardeshir Wadia. The accused explained to Mr.. Wadia that they did not wish to be marched on foot. And according to the evidence of that witness, P. C. 1616 admitted that P. C. 2038 was to blame. The third accused thereupon arrived and offered his card to the sepoy and asked him to let his brothers go. But the sepoy declined the card and would not let them go. The third accused thereupon insisted that the carriage should go and pick up their sister and take her to the police station. P. C. 2038 mounted the coach box and the carriage started. When the carriage came up to the lane, P. C. 2038 refused to let the carriage proceed, so the third accused made his brothers sit in his car with a view to taking them to the police station. P. C. 2038 mounted the car and put his hand on the steering wheel, in such a way as to make the car take a zigzag course. The third accused removed his hand from the steering wheel but did not assault him. A soldier mounted the car. P. C. 2038 knocked his own belt against the footboard of the car, and it was discovered that his tunic, which was in order when the sepoy left Green's, was torn when he arrived at the police station. At first a charge was made against Mr. Batliwala also but this was subsequently withdrawn.

TWO WEAKNESSES IN THE CASE.

In weighing the evidence which is somewhat voluminous it seems to me that there were two weaknesses in the case for the prosecution. The first of these is the existence of undoubted conditions regarding the alleged assault by accused No. 1; the second is the fact that while a number of witnesses depose to police constable No. 2038 having been helped to rise by Bombardier Morris, Bombardier Smith and Mr. Minstrel make no mention of this alleged assistance. Both Smith and Morris, however, refer to the fact that the sepoy was knocked into a stumbling position. As regards the alleged assault by accused No. 1, Sheik Mahomed Jiva says: "the accused No. 1 simply asked the sepoy to let the cyclist go. He did not do anything to the cyclist in my presence. thing to the cyclist in my presence." No. 1 assaulted him before that and both accused Nos. 1 and 2 abused him. Accused No. 1 did not assault him. The sepoy did not seize him. Police Contable No. 1616 also later on explained that the sepoy had seized both the accused and that accused No. 1 was simply pulling and dragging. He did not assault. Mangru Paltoo, again, one of the first witnesses to be examined, referred in chief to an assault by one Parsi. For he said: "The Parsi pulled the sepoy, and the cyclist ran away, and the sepoy arrested the Parsi." Then police constable No. 2038 while charging both the accused with having torn his coat, when examined in chief stated in cross-examination: "Accused No. 2, when he seized my coat, pulled it and tore it." It is true that Lingu Parbhu, who seemed in many respects a fair witness, ready to admit facts which told against the prosecution, (e.g., that the sepoy abused the accused and that accused No. 1 did not assault in any manner alleged), as well as to depose to facts in favour of the prosecution story, stated that accused No. 1 pulled the sepoy as he was sitting in the carriage, and said: "You come on first." But there is no corroboration of the alleged incident, and I do not think it would be safe on the evidence to convict accused No. 1 of having assaulted the sepoy, and I acquit him on that charge.

CASE FOR PROSECUTION—STRAIGHTFORWARD.

Apart from these weaknesses it seems to me that the case for the prosecution is straightforward. One of the prosecution witnesses Vithu Mahiral, has no doubt been convicted of an offence, and his evidence, in my opinion, must be taken with caution, It is obvious that he was present. He is not in any way personally interested, and even if his evidence were entirely exclud d a mass of direct evidence remains. A number of witnesses have deposed to the rash and negligent driving of Mr. Merwanji and his refusal to give his name or to go to the chowkey. Their evidence is supported by the conduct of the police constable No. 1616 in going to Mr. Cherry to obtain the cyclist's name and the evidence shows that Mr. Merwanji has since been convicted under the Motor Vehicles Act. As he had committed a non-cognisable offence in the presence of the sepoy and declined to give his name or to go to chowkey, the sepoy under section 34 of the City of Bombay Police Act had the right to arrest him without a warrant. Then, I think, there can be no reasonable doubt that accused No. 2 assaulted police constable No. 2038. There is much evidence on this point. I disbelieve the defence story that accused No. 2 was arrested because he took the sepoy's number. It must be remembered that the defence story leaves very little time in which it is possible for police constable No. 2038 to have abused accused No. 2. Mr. Merwanji says he had no altercation and no abuse. The accused's sister Hirabai says: "The sepoy abused accused No. 1, while Merwanji was talking to Mr. Cherry." She says: "Besides Merwanji I saw accused No. 1." If Merwanji's story is true, by the time he rejoined the motor cycle across the road, the altercation had ceased. The sepoy, afterwards, according to his story, cleared a path for him to proceed. This leaves very little time for abusing accused No. 2, for the abuse would hardly begin after the whole incident was closed and police constable No. 2038 has acceded to their wish by letting the cyclist go and even clearing a path for him. Accused No. 2, according to the defence version, goes back to his carriage and after some minutes have elapsed borrows a book to go and take the sepoy's name. At this point another improbability alluded to by Mr. Kirke-Smith arises, for on the page of the notebook the number of police constable No. 1616 was first recorded, and against this sepoy no imputation was made of having abused. In my opinion there can be no reasonable doubt on the evidence that Merwanji refused to give his name, that police constable No. 1616, thereupon went to the Yacht Club to obtain it from Mr. Cherry, leaving the cyclist with police constable No. 2038, that accused Nos. 1 and 2 altercated with and abused the sepoy, that accused No. 2 assaulted him causing him to fall on the mudguard of Lingu Parbhu's car, that Merwanji went off, and that the sepoys thereupon arrested both accused. The evidence of Ardeshir Wadia is that the accused expressed their willingness to go to the police station, but objected to the sepoy marching them on foot.

THE MEANING OF ARREST.

The point does not appear to me to be very material, for accused Nos. 1 and 2 at the time were in the carriage on which both sepoys had previously mounted. In any event the fact of arrest implied a curtailment of personal liberty and it does not appear to me open to a person under arrest to select the method in which he is to be transported. This applies with equal force to the defence contention that the accused were willing to go direct to the police station, but wished to go to the Bunder first and pick up their sister. The importance of the point consists in the fact that the defence contend that the intention of the accused all along was to go to the police station. The evidence against the third accused, in my opinion, is even stronger than that against the accused

"POLICE MAN WAS NOT RUDE."

In Mr. Minstrel as well as Bombardier Smith there are two independent witnesses. Mr. Guider's evidence shows that Mr. Minstrel was seen by him even before he heard the statements of the accused, and Mr. Minstrel is corroborated in a number of particulars by the defence witnesses themselves. Mr. Minstrel says "The policeman was not rude—not in the least. All I heard the sepoy say was 'acha maro' at that time. I saw accused No. 3 take him by the shoulder to take him away from the horse's head. The defence witness Mr. Ardeshir Wadia says: "I did not hear my abusive language used by any one or any abusive gestures." Mr. Jijibhoy Modi says: "I did see accused No. 3 pushing the sepoy back with his hand as he was trying to take him off from in front of the horses; and Mr. Billimoria, another defence witness, deposes to the sepoy having said: "Mare." Mr. Minstrel corroborates the two soldiers, for he says:—"The sepoy was knocked off by a violent sweep of the arm." Bombardiers Morris and Smith had no reason to favour the sepoy any more than the occupants, and, it is clear from the evidence, in my opinion, that it was only the high sense of duty and discipline which prompted Bombardier Morris to come to the assistance of the sepoy and it was fortunate for the sepoy that he was present. It is true that Mr. Modi does not depose to any assault. Mr. Modi himself admits that he cannot say if he could have seen the sepoy step off had he done so. He left the verandah ten seconds after the car moved. Mr. Nusserwanji Wadia, another defence witness, also says: "The car was first standing as I came down from the verandah." A number of defence witnesses said that accused No. 3 made his brothers sit in the car and admit that the sepoy claimed his prisoners and objected to their being taken from him.

NATURAL IMPULSE OF ACCUSED NO. 3.

I disbelieve the defence story that the accused intended to go to the police station. In the first instance, it seems to me that the natural impulse of accused No. 3 would be to endeavour ot get his brothers released if possible. A police station is not a place which one would ordinarily want to take a lady. If that was his wish, the easiest method was to take her in his own motor car, for it was hardly likely that accused No. 3 intended to send his brothers and keep away himself. The alleged intention to go to the police station is also negatived. I think, by the way accused No. 3 hurriedly went past the sepoy and entered his car followed by the policeman, by the statement of Bombardier Morries supported by Bombardier Smith that accused No. 3 was requested by him to go to the Wellington Fountain, and by the evidence of Mr. Frost, who deposed to the fact that at first all the accused refused to come to the police station and it was only after perseverance that he persuaded them to do so.

THE INJURIES.

As regards the injury to the belt and the torn tunic, I am of opinion that the story that the sepoy endeavoured to fabricate evidence while actually on the accused's motor car by knocking the belt against footboard and tore his own tunic is not to be believed.

THE FINDING.

As regards accused No. 1, I think, there are grounds for suspecting that by altercating and interfering he obstructed police constable No. 2038 in the discharge of his duty. But that is not the offence with which he is charged, and taking all the circumstances into consideration, I think, he is entitled to the benefit of the doubt on the charge under section 224, I. P. C., I therefore acquit him.

On the evidence I convict both the accused Nos. 2 and 3 under section 353. I convict accused No. 2 under section 224, I. P. C., and accused No. 3 under section 225, in so far as the attempt to rescue accused No. 2 is concerned.

APPLICATION FOR APPEALABLE SENTENCE REFUSED.

Mr. Wadia appealed for an appealable sentence. He said though this might be a trivial matter, it was a case of very great importance to the accused. In a certain sense it was also a matter of importance to the public and it would be fair to give the accused a chance of going to a higher tribunal.

The Magistrate: I am afraid I cannot. (To Mr. Cauty.) Do you press for an exemplary sentence?

Mr. Cauty: I leave the question of sentence to your Worship.

The Magistrate fined the second and third accused Rs. 50 each on each of the two charges.

A VICTORIA CROSS VETERAN'S ANNIVERSARY

Reproduced from "The Tatler."

On June 12, 1857, at the siege of Delhi, Colonel Thomas Cadell, V.C., Cockenzie House, Haddington, then Lieutenant Cadell, 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, won the decoration by saving a wounded bugler, whom he carried off the field under fire, and later that day assisted in the rescue of another wounded soldier. The picture shows the gallant old soldier, now in his eightieth year, chatting with some friends. From left to right are: Dr. Scott of Musselburgh, whose eldest son, Captain T. R. Scott, King's Royal Lancaster Regiment, was recently killed at the Front; General H. A. Cockburn, another famous Indian Mutiny veteran; Colonel Thomas Cadell, V.C.; and Sir Malcolm McNeill, C.B., late chairman of the Local Government Board for Scotland.

GENERAL CADORNA.

Reproduced from "Land and Water."

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ITALIAN ARMY.

SCARCITY IN EASTERN BENGAL.

REPORTED DEATHS FROM STARVATION.

COMMITTING SUICIDE FOR WANT OF FOOD.

(Associated Press.)

NOAKHALI, July 7.

Distress is prevailing in the jurisdictions of police stations of Ramgunj, Lakhmipur, Shenbag, Bamni and Begumgunj. People in these tracts are suffering from want of food and in some cases have committed suicide. Deaths from starvation have also been reported. Taccavi loans to the extent of Rs. 40,000 have been granted by Government. Test relief works have also been started by the District Board. Rs. 3,000 sanctioned by the Government for gratuitous relief and small contributions from the public since received, have already been spent. More is required for distribution of gratuitous relief, for which appeals have been made to the public at large.

BEHAR UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 7.

The Behar University Scheme is now before the Government of India. Unlike Dacca, the Behar Scheme will provide for a territorial University. It is expected that the Government of India will be able to address the Secretary of State in the autumn.

Mr. I. Clough, Sub-divisional Officer of Serampore, has concluded the case in which Babu Jotish Chunder Hazra, a Vakil of the Calcutta High Court, was charged with travelling in a railway compartment reserved for females, obstructing a railway servant and assaulting a ticket collector of Howrah Amta Railway. The magistrate convicted the accused of assault and fined him Rs. 30.

A NATION ON WAR WORK

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S IDEAL.

"THE FLAG ON THE WORKSHOP"

STIRRING APPEAL

"We are—well, I hadly like to use the words—we are short of shell. Yes, I will now—that is the fact. We want it, we need it, we must get it. You can give it." This was the pith of Mr. Lloyd George's speech in Cardiff on June 11, to a meeting representative of employers and workpeople engaged in the engineering and metal trades in South Wales.

The problem at the front was to beat down entrenchments, destroy machine-gun emplacements, and tear up barbed wire so that our troops might face their enemies. "That is a problem of high explosives, and you can supply it to us."

Mr. Lloyd George said:—

I have not come here to deliver a speech, but to do business; and it is not always quite the same thing. I am very much obliged to you for responding so readily to the invitation which has been given to meet me here to discuss the all-important question of supplying our armies in the field with a sufficiency of shot and shell to enable them to face the foe on equal and superior terms. You are representing the great engineering trades of South Wales, capital and labour, and I am very glad that you are both represented. Last week I visited Lancashire to make the same appeal, and I am delighted to tell you that the response was of the most gratifying character, and that they have settled down in the Manchester and Liverpool and other areas to do their best to turn out shells to supply the Army in the field.

Lancashire and South Wales have both given the most practical demonstration of the patriotic sentiment which fills their hearts in the matter of recruiting. (Cheers.) Lancashire, very largely under the leadership of Lord Derby, has turned out a superb army (cheers), which has already contributed largely to the display of heroism which has no example in the history of any land, and of which we read from day to day. As to South Wales, I have just had the figures for Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire. They are really startling when you think that less than a year ago most people said we were the least military nation. Most people who did not know us said we were the least military of all nationalities in the Empire. They did not know how we could fight whenever we had anything which we really believed in. (Cheers.) Glamorganshire has recruited a total of 68,300 up to date. Monmouthshire has recruited a total of 18,668. These two counties together have sent 86,968 men to the various branches of the Army. (Cheers.) The population of Glamorganshire is, I should say, about one-fifth of that of London, and yet it has contributed 68,300 men to the Army in the course of the last nine or ten months. That is a proof that it is not necessary for me to spend any time in endeavouring to arouse the patriotic spirit of this corner of the British Empire. It is here. It has already been stirred up. It has given this concrete proof, not merely of its earnestness and sincerity, but of the fact that it realizes that the honour and life, of the British Empire is at stake in this great struggle.

My appeal now is of a different character; it is not for more men, it is for support of the men we have sent to the front. (Cheers.) Give them every help and enable them to win victory; and it is you and men like you in every part of the country who can do it, and you alone. (Cheers.)

Well, now, what can you do? I have no doubt you are reading very closely your newspaper, with that daily and hourly record of the war, and a very terrible war it is. These men we have sent from Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire and other parts of Wales have done their duty with a valour which is almost without example in the history of even this gallant little country, and they have paid their toll. Many a valley in South Wales has become a valley of the shadows. We are sending more men from Wales as well as from other parts of the country, and they are asking us to give them every support in our power to enable them not merely to win, but to win through if they can with their lives. (Cheers.) We want these men not merely to win victory for us, but we want them at the end back home to rejoice with us in the victory which their valour has captured. (Cheers.) That is what you, and you alone, can do.

THE PROBLEM AT THE FRONT.

Have you studied the problem at the front? It does not require military knowledge. It requires no military experience to know what it is. There you have got deep trenches with barbed wire in front which you cannot see till you are on top of it. Behind that you have all sorts of concrete and steel implacements with machine guns, twelve, I believe, for every battalion. That is what the Germans have got concealed and protected. What is the problem? The problem is to beat down the entrenchments, to knock these emplacement to pieces and throw the machine guns out of position so that they cannot use them, tear up the barbed wire that our men shall have free passage right through to their enemies. That is the problem of high explosives, and you can supply them, and if you do, not merely will our men win, but there will be fewer lives lost. (Cheers.) That is why I have come here. (Cheers.) I want to see that these brave fellows get a fair chance. (Cheers.) They are not afraid—I need not say that they fear nothing—but do let us give them a fair chance for a fair fight (cheers), and I have not the faintest doubt if we do that they will do the rest. When they are doing their duty and risking their lives it is a small thing for us even if we upset our workshops, disturb our business, and put ourselves to a little discomfort and inconvenience; it is a small thing for us to do compared with what they are doing, and I am asking you to do it.

"WE ARE SHORT OF SHELL."

Now, what is it we are asking you to do? We are—well, I hardly like to use the words—"we are short of shell." Yes, I will now—that is the fact. We want it, we need it, and we must get it, and you can give it. That is the basis of the business between you and the Minister of Munitions to-day. In France the private workshops there have been turned on to producing high-explosive shell—the high explosive being the weapon for turning up these barbed wire entanglements, destroying the trenches, shattering these machine-gun shelters.

In France the private workshops, workshops that were making motor-cars, workshops constructing ships—every kind of engineering firm in France—have been turned on for weeks and months practically to do nothing but to produce this very quality of shell that we want, and they have done it. Just you read the story of the last attack by the French. They fired hundreds of thousands of these shells into the German trenches. With what result? That by the time the French marched up the German trenches had been destroyed, the machine-gun emplacements had been overwhelmed, and they marched through the first line with very little loss of life and captured it. Well, I want you to help us to do exactly the same thing for our men. (Cheers.)

NATIONAL FACTORIES.

There are two methods of proceeding—there are three. The first is that you should set up one, two, or three national factories in this area which shall do nothing but turn out shot and shell for the Army. You might either take over existing works or you might take other premises which for the moment are not in use, but you would have to fill those workshops with machinery in order to enable them to get at their work at once. As you know perfectly well, all the engineering trades throughout the country at the present moment are pretty full up, and in the machinery and tool makers' shops there are far more orders than they can possibly comply with, may be for weeks or months to come. Therefore we cannot wait until new machinery and new lathes have been ordered. If you decided to set up national factories down here we should have to requisition machinery from the various shops throughout the district in order to fill up these particular arsenals which we are setting up. Now, that has been done, I think, in Leeds, and in two or three other centres in Yorkshire more particularly.

The second method is a method which they prefer in Lancashire. When I visited them last week we put an alternative before them. The second method is that you should each of you at your workshops apply what tools you have got for the purpose of turning out shell. Of course, we do not know what your capacity is in that respect without further inquiry, and we must ask you to help us here. You can easily find out for yourselves by instituting inquiry or by visiting the Arsenal at Woolwich, where you will get every facility from us for yourselves. You can see what machinery you have got in your workshop which will enable you to assist us in this respect. It may very well be, and I think you will find that it wil be, the case that in addition to the machinery you have got at present you require to purchase more. You will certainly require gauges. That is the second method, and that is the method which has been adopted in France with great success. It is the method that Lancashire preferred—that is, that each workshop should undertake to turn out as many shells as the machinery capacity it has got will enable it to do.

"TIME MEANS LIVES."

The third plan is a plan which combines both. You would take over, say, two or three works in South Wales and convert them during the war into a kind of National Arsenal. You would equip them with machinery, some of the machinery taken from other works in South Wales, either voluntarily or under the Defence of the Realm Act. These workshops would be able to finish, perhaps, work which comes from outside, and may be able to turn out the complete shell, but simultaneously with that you would in your workshops be doing work of which you are capable, so that the two may work side by side. You might find in your workshops, for instance, some of you, that the only thing you can do would be to carry the shell up to a certain stage. It might very well be that you have not the machinery available for the purpose of finishing it. Then you might make arrangements with the two or three National Arsenals set up in the district for the purpose of finishing the shell.

Those are business propositions you may discuss among yourselves. The only thing I would say to you is that, whatever you do, I hope you will do it quickly. You are business men, and you know the value of time—always valuable, never more valuable than it is now. I have heard it said many times by business men. "Time means money." Time here means lives. (Cheers.) We have got our eye on at least two works which we would probably take over for the purpose of converting them into a National Arsenal. I think we shall be able to make voluntary arrangements with them. They have got some experience of making shells in those two workshops. They have already been making some—not very many, but they have the necessary experience there—and all we have got to do now is to fill up those works with more machinery in order to enable them to turn out at once more shells, because we want to get as many as we can—as quickly as we possibly can—and the quickest way to do it is to utilize works where they have already some experience in making shells and increase the output there.

EQUALITY OF SACRIFICE.

The next thing I want to say to you is this. Everybody must contribute to this undertaking. It will not do for some to undertake their share of the responsibility and for others to shirk it. (Cheers.) Everybody must do what he can, and there are two reasons for that. The first is that we want to produce as much shell as we can possibly get, because the more shell the surer the victory and the speedier the victory. We want to turn out so much that when the hour arrives we will just crash our way through to victory. (Loud cheers.) That is the first reason why I want everybody who has got a lathe to turn it on to help these gallant men of Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire who are fighting and who are about to proceed to the front.

The second reason is this. Unless everybody contributes his share, it is not fair to the rest. That has been put to me very strongly by certain engineering firms whose representatives came to see me in the last few days, and I will tell you what they said. They said:—"We don't want to turn out shells from the point of view of business. We infinitely prefer to go on as we are at present, producing machinery to which we have been accustomed for the last 30, 40, or 50 years. As a matter of business we do not want to upset our works to produce shells, but, in response to the appeal from the Government on the ground of national need, we are prepared to set everything on one side and to turn the whole of our energy and the whole of our machinery to help you. But (they said) it is not fair to us that, whilst we are doing this, our trade rivals might be taking advantage of us and getting our custom and our work, and therefore we cannot undertake to turn out these shells unless you undertake to see that all these in the same conditions as we are do exactly as we are doing." (Cheers.) That is fair—perfectly fair. (Cheers.) Therefore I gave the undertaking that under the powers of the office created by Parliament, and for which I am responsible, there must be equality of sacrifice and of contributions. (Cheers.)

MORAL VALUE OF THE VOLUNTEER.

I do not want to talk about compulsory powers—it is an unpleasant topic. There is no harm in your telling those—not yourselves, because I know that would not be necessary—but, should you know anyone who is likely to be a shirker it is just as well you should remind them of the existence of the Defence of the Realm Act. (Laughter.) I would rather they did it voluntarily. It is a much finer thing to do—much finer. It has a moral value in the struggle. I want these gentlemen to realize what it means. This country has never waged war like this before. Not only is it the biggest war that the country has ever seen it is a war which is going to come home more to every household in Britain than any war we have ever been engaged in. We have millions of men who are coming forward to tender their lives. There is not a household in the land which has not in one form or another made its contribution and taken its risk. In the little place where I live—it is a very small town, I do either colouring or cowering with any shame for any deed that you have perpetrated. That is my appeal. I do ask you to help us. You can do it. You can help this country to win the greatest triumph in its history. It is not a triumph for this country merely. This country has simply gone in to uphold the standard of right, justice, and fair dealing among nations as well as among men—for liberty in Europe. (Cheers.) That is the battle cry. I am here asking you to plant the flag on your workshops. (Cheers.) Every lathe you have got, recruit it, enlist it. (More cheers.) Convert your lathes and your machinery into battalions which will drive the foe from the land which he has tortured and devastated and trampled upon and disgraced, and liberty will be once more enthroned. (Cheers.) It is a great war, it is a terrible war, but believe me that Britain, having entered upon it, cannot go back without wiping its name from the map of the world as a Great Power. (Cheers.)

There was a famous historic personage who once turned back and was converted into a pillar of salt, and tradition in the district is that that fact is responsible for the Dead Sea. Whether that is true or not, believe me, if Britain turns back on this journey and on this task (cries of "Never") she will become nothing but a "dead sea" among nations. (Cheers.) I therefore ask you not merely to give us your support generally in the action which we are taking. We ask every man in this room and every man outside the room, who has power and resource, to place both of them at the disposal of the State in this great hour of peril, and then yours will also be a share in the triumph that awaits us. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

A PLEDGE OF SUPPORT.

Sir Percy Girouard, after giving some advice as to how manufacturers could serve the State, said he stood there as a British subject, a French-Canadian. (Cheers.) For 250 years his forebears had resided in Canada, and he was the first of his race who could speak English as well as French. They had enjoyed under the British flag the Roman Catholic religion, the French language, and the old Napoleonic and pre-Napoleonic law without hindrance and with great tolerance. Was it any wonder then that French-Canadians—and among them he must put in the highest place his great friend since he was a boy, Sir Wilfrid Laurier (cheers)—all felt what it would mean to them, to the Empire as a whole, and to the world if anything ever occurred to upset the equilibrium of liberty which the Empire represented. (Cheers.)

Mr. D. A. Thomas moved a resolution pledging those present both individually and collectively to render every possible assistance in carrying out the scheme which Mr. Lloyd George explained. We had the men and the materials, and we had the brains, if properly used and he was satisfied, now that Mr. Lloyd George was Minister for Munitions, that victory would ultimately be ours. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. C. A. James, of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, seconded the motion, and said he made an appeal on behalf of trade unionism to the trade unions of Wales and the country generally, and especially to the engineering trades. Trade union rights had been established through generations of trouble, trial, tribulation, and sacrifice. They valued their constitution and rights. Supposing Germany conquered, what would become of those rights? What would become of trade unions? The engineers were told by Mr. Lloyd George that the manufacturers of munitions would gain no profit out of the war. Every workman should remember that statement.

The resolution was carried with enthusiasm.

A working man said there were a considerable number of skilled mechanics who had small workshops who might and would be willing to employ their spare time and their machinery in the making of shells if they really knew what was required by the Government in the way of metal work.

Mr. Lloyd George.—I am very much obliged to my friend who has just spoken. That is a very practical and useful suggestion. He is of opinion that there is a good deal of skilled mechanical labour [illegible] is available at once for the production of shell. I am very glad to hear that, because I had a long conversation with trade union leaders on the subject yesterday, and I think we have come to a very fair working arrangement with them on the matter. This gentleman is of opinion that these workmen are anxious to assist. That I am certain of, but they want to know what it is they can do. There will be an arrangement made for an exhibition of shells here, somewhere where workmen can see for themselves. There will be samples of shells at Cardiff, Newport, and Swansea, which will show the kind of work we want done. (Cheers.)

General Sir Ivor Herbert, M.P., moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Percy Girouard, said he was sure every man in the country only wanted to be scheduled as to the duty he was to do, and it would be done. (Cheers.)

TRUST IN BUSINESS MEN.

Mr. Lloyd George, in response, said:—The very best thanks you can give is to say that you are all prepared to do everything in your power to help us to get the shells, and I am sure you will. I may be asked to say if you should have one committee, or two, or three. I know the difficulty. It is very difficult to have one committee which will cover such a very large area, and one is very tempted to use the natural desire of the East and West to rival each other in output, to split South Wales up. (Laughter.) I am perfectly certain that Swansea would not allow Cardiff to turn out more shells, and Cardiff will not allow Swansea; and I am perfectly certain, too, that Newport would do its best to beat both. (Cheers.) I am therefore tempted to ask you to form three committees. But that would involve heavy work on Sir Percy Girouard and others in a department only just established. As a matter of fact, it would be a great convenience to the Munitions Office if you formed one central committee. You could form sub-committees afterwards, but let us have one central committee with which we can deal from the Munitions Office.

There is an additional advantage in having one central committee, that if you have one or two works taken over as national factories the committee could control them without reference at all to the districts in which they are placed. I know that, naturally, men will say "they have got a factory there, and why have we not one here" I want you to brush all that on one side now. We want the people now to be indivisible. Sink divisions and counties, cities and towns. Politics and creeds are all melted in this great crucible of passion. We are one people, and that is how we are going to win. (Cheers.) Never you mind where the national factory is, even if it is on the top of Plynlimmon. It may be a very inconvenient place, although there is plenty of water up there. (Laughter.) We will choose a place having regard to the immediate output, but we cannot consider the mere question of geography. Whether east, west, north, or south, we will choose places which are ready. There is no attempt to manage from above. We must trust the business men of the country, and a jolly good thing too. (Cheers.) We want you to manage these things for us, we want the use of the business training of the community, and, therefore, we do not want to be constantly digging at you and interfering with you. We want you to do it yourselves. I hope you will be able to have one business committee for South Wales. (Cheers.)

CHARGE OF THE ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS AT ST. ELOI.

Reproduced from "The Graphic."

In the present campaign the Royal first Eagle taken in the Peninsular War. Both laurels, and maintaining the character which they won for themselves in 1811, at the battle of Barossa, where they captured the Irish Fusiliers have been adding to their battalions, formerly the 87th and 89th, were raised in 1793, and in that very year they were fighting in Flanders. It was from the war-cry of the 87th at Barossa that the Irish Fusiliers won their nickname, "Faugh-a-Ballagh!" which means "clear the way" in Celtic, another nickname which they acquired at the same time being "The Eagle Taker." They wear two collar badges, a distinction shared only with the Seaforth Highlanders.

FRANCE THE VICTORIOUS!

A STRIKING PROSE-POEM.

In the "Temps" of the 9th ultimo appears a strikig prose-poem called "L'Hommage de Shahrazade." It is supposed to be the utterance of a girl from the East visiting France; and the following condensed translation will give some idea of its character:—

An exile, I came to this land of long spring and long autumn, with laughing people working among the vines. And I said "What land is this?" And they answered "France the Joyous."

And I saw its towns and cities, its monuments and triumphal arches, and its cathedral spires stretching to Heaven; and I asked "What land is this?" And they answered "France the Glorious."

Then I came to a great red river of warm blood, and masses of men fighting and dying with a smile on their faces, while others, singing, took their places; and I asked, "What land is this?" And they answered, "France the Brave."

Then I came into a great city of marble, where thousands upon thousands were singing *Te Deum*; and I asked, "What land is this?" And they answered, "France the Victorious."

The author is the danseuse Armen ter-Ohanian, and she has been reciting the original with great effect in Paris.

SUICIDE OF AN I. M. S. OFFICER.

At Paddington on June 16 an inquest was held on the body of Arthur Tregellee Pridham, 37, a Major in the Indian Medical Service who was found dead in a lavatory in the Great Western Railway express running from Plymouth to Paddington, arriving in London early on the morning of June 13. The evidence showed that Major Pridham had been in poor health, and was invalided home from India last year suffering from blood-poisoning contracted on an expedition, and he was afraid that he would have to leave the Service altogether. He was also very much depressed because he did not take part in the present war. He was found by the guard of the express on the floor with a bullet wound in his head, and grasping in the right hand a six-chambered revolver, fully loaded, except that one cartridge had been discharged. In a letter to the Coroner, Major Pridham said: "I am sorry to give you this trouble, but I can only say that the sole cause of my death is the terrible torture I have suffered from my nerves for months past with very little relief. This last attack is unbearable. Please ask the reporters not to publish the letter to my wife." In a note left for the police, he asked them to communicate with his relatives, and to request his brother to arrange for his cremation. The jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst of unsound mind. In an "Army List" of this year the name Major A. T. Pridham appears as that of Medical Officer of the 1st 8th Gurkha Rifles.

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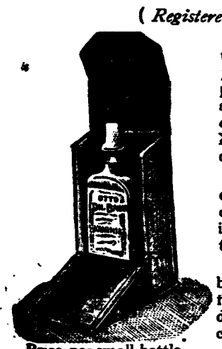

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IMPERIAL DELHI.

ITS HISTORY AND FUTURE.

An interesting ceremony took place on Tuesday (June 8) afternoon in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, London, when the Society's Public School Gold Medal and other prizes were awarded for this year's competition for an essay on "Delhi, Past and Present." It will be remembered, writes the "Indiaman," that the origin of this competition was the gift of a sum of £1,270 from various ruling princes, nobles, and gentlemen in India, and that while it was at first confined to the great public schools, it was thrown open last year to those of the lesser public schools that cared to acquiesce in the conditions governing the awards.

Lord Reay, the President of the Society, occupied the chair, and in his opening speech he mentioned that the Triennial Gold Medal of the Society for special eminence in Oriental research had been awarded to Mrs. Agnes Smith Lewis and her sister and collaborator, Mrs. Margaret Dunlop Gibson.

Sir Hugh Barnes, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., in presenting the prizes, said that Delhi was a big subject, and he would confine himself mainly to his own experiences of the place. There were, however, a few conclusions and reflections arising out of its history worthy of attention. In historic times there had been no less than seven cities of Delhi; modern Delhi, built by the Emperor Shah Jehan, and to the south the ruins of six earlier cities. He supposed there was no more blood-stained tract in all the world than the area occupied by these seven cities. Let them take the 600 years of Mohammedan rule in India down to 1803, when Lord Lake drove out the Mahrattas. Eight dynasties reigned in Delhi during that period, six of them in the first 320 years of it. Four times during those 600 years Delhi was given over to sack and massacre by invaders from without; by Tamerlane in 1398, by Nadir Shah in 1739, by Ahmed Shah in 1756, finally by the Mahrattas towards the close of the century. It was pleasing to reflect, on the other hand, that since 1803, with the one exception of the Mutiny, they had given Delhi 112 years of uninterrupted peace and prosperity. Delhi mainly owed its stormy history to its geographical position. All the invaders from Central Asia were in pursuit of the rainfall, and the only way in which they could reach Hindustan was through the gap between the Himalayas on the north and the great Indian desert, and the invading armies pouring through the gap found Delhi, the gate of Hindustan, standing sentinel at the far end. The same advantage of position which gave Delhi its strategic importance had made it in their day a great railway centre. Now that the frontier was pushed forward to the edge of the Afghan Plateau, and that with sea power they could land troops at Karachi and reach the Punjab up the Indus valley, the strategic value of Delhi was not so great as it was. Delhi's claim as an Imperial city rested on a brief pedigree. The capital of the Moguls in the heyday of their prosperity was Agra, not Delhi.

THE TRANSFER OF THE CAPITAL.

Referring to the belief prevalent in England that Delhi was still a name to conjure with, Sir Hugh Barnes said that it was not altogether in accord with his own experience. His impression was that the modern reputation of Delhi was largely of their own making, and rested partly on its recollection of the famous siege and partly on its selection on three separate occasions as the site for a great Imperial assembly or Durbar. The last great event in the history of Delhi was the transfer to that city of the capital of the Government of India. Whatever opinions they might hold as to the general policy of the change of capital, there was no doubt that to Delhi itself the move would be an unmixed gain. Instead of remaining as it was when he went out to India, a somewhat derelict, rather uncared-for, and half-forgotten city, situated in a corner of a province whose capital was elsewhere, it would become once again the centre of Indian administration. They were building there an eighth city. There was no intention, so far as he knew, of removing the Indians from their existing homes in the present city and its suburbs. They were building a sort of "West End" or "Westminster" of the existing city, which would contain the great Government buildings, the houses of the officials, and the cantonment for the troops. There they hoped the genius of Mr. Lutyens and Mr. Baker would succeed in raising buildings not unworthy to stand in proximity to the masterpieces of Shah Jehan, and under the fostering charge of the Supreme Government, provided, as it certainly would be, with all the amenities and conveniences of modern civilisation, and with its famous old buildings renovated and restored, Delhi was likely to become a paradise for the historian and archæologist.

LORD REAY'S REMARKS.

Lord Reay said that it was partly due to the splendid work of the Indian Civil Service, of which Sir Hugh Barnes was such a distinguished member, that we had the Indian Forces at this moment fighting our battles in France and the Dardanelles. Credit should also be given the British officers of the Indian regiments for the confidence with which they had inspired their men, and which had made it possible to transfer those men to scenes that were entirely novel to them. It constituted a success which no other colonising nation could boast. That remarkable confidence which the Indian troops showed in their officers was the result of the humane way in which they dealt with their men, thereby setting up a contrast to the system prevalent among the Teutonic hordes now let loose on the continent of Europe.

The winners of the prizes were Mr. H. A. Mettam (Gold Medal), Merchant Taylors' School; Mr. Lumley, of Eton, and Mr. Bickersteth, of Shrewsbury. Mr. Mettam, it is interesting to note, was born in Cawnpore, where his father is at present stationed, and he hopes to go out to India in due course if his health permits.

Next time you have a disagreeable cough, don't let it wear you out, Get a box of Zymole Trokeys, they loosen the cough and stop the irritation. 27

BEAUTY SPECIALIST AND SPY.

WEST END FIGURE DEPORTED.

Bertha Trost, a well-known figure in the West End and probably one of the most dangerous as well as one of the most evil, women in London has just been turned out of the country as an undesirable alien by order of the Home Office, says the "Daily Mail."

A painted and powdered old woman, with hooked nose, brown-green eyes, grey Victorian side-curls, and wearing a poke bonnet with broad velvet ribbons, flowered silk and a crinoline, Mme. Bertha Trost was often to be seen driving about the West End of London and in Hyde Park behind two fine grey horses. She lolled luxuriously in her open carriage, packed up with silken cushions, and holding a tiny flowered-silk parasol over her head with a withered old hand half hidden by diamonds and by black silk mittens. Everyone turned to look at her and she was never better pleased than when attracting attention. She drove at regular hours in the park, and would sometimes appear on horseback, attended by two grooms, in "The Row."

She combined her two "roles" as "beauty specialist" and "antiquary dealer" at a shop, No. 15c, Clifford-street. Her clients were distinguished of both sexes and of all ages. Mme. Bertha would act as hostess, performing introductions, trotting about with a silver cigarette box, pouring tea, arranging night parties, and the rest. She would discuss affairs of State and affairs of military and naval importance. Learning a little bit here, a little there, she would join her fragments of knowledge together till she could give the appearance of knowing all about a subject and thereby disarm any cautious client into more open discussion. She was a famous talker, and, it is said, could extract information most efficiently.

The difficulty of proving that she was a recognised and paid spy of Germany lies in the fact that she passed on information not by writing but most probably by word of mouth to more highly placed people in the spy service of Germany and Austria, who found means of getting her information sent to their employers.

FREAK COSTUME SUPPERS.

When Mme. Trost left her antique and beauty shop in the early evening she drove home in her carriage to her big house, No. 4, Marlborough Gate, overlooking Hyde Park. Formerly she lived in Queen's gardens, but the parties that took place there had attracted unwelcome attentions. Her parties would begin towards midnight. Carriages and cabs would come quietly one by one and from them would step women, British and foreign, and men, many of them foreigners and Eastern foreigners, in evening dress. "Freak costume" suppers were a feature.

So crafty was the old woman that instead of employing several servants as she had at Queen's gardens—servants who she believed had brought upon her the attentions of the police—she employed only one woman, probably a trusted servant. All the cooking beyond that done by caterers she did herself, and the big house at ordinary times was empty save for her and the old servant. She kept two locks on the front door and carried the two keys herself. The house was most queerly furnished—with bizarre hangings and rugs, queer Eastern ornaments and mirrors.

ROSEWOOD COFFIN.

In a room by itself not far from the old woman's bedroom was a rosewood coffin lined with rose-coloured satin cushions and with a lid fastened down by lock and key. A silver plate on this lid stated "Bertha Trost." She had had the coffin made ready for her own remains at a cost of £60. Her idea was that one should familiarise oneself with the idea of death. Even her grave-clothes were ready. They were of delicate and expensive lace.

A MARRIAGE ARRANGED.

It was in the week before last that Mme. Trost got to know that the Home Office were inquiring about her, and, knowing she was an alien and liable as such to deportation, she determined to become an Englishwoman—by the simple act of marrying an Englishman. A bridegroom was forthcoming. He was English, about fifty years old, above middle height, with a short, bushy moustache, and he said he was a butler and from the north of England. Last week he was at the house and the marriage arrangements were all ready. But on Tuesday morning detectives arrived, who told Mme. Trost she must go for examination by Home Office authorities. So went, and after many hours' exxmination returned in the afternoon in charge of detectives. At 6 30 these men saw her on her journey out of the country with one tiny bag and a big trunk as her sole luggage. The house furniture, its hangings, with pictures and the rest, is in the hands of the Public Trustee.

Mme. Trost came to England more than twenty years ago, a striking woman in the prime of life. She came, it is said, from Potsdam. She was to have been interned last week in a camp in this country, but the authorities after their researches thought deportation a better measure. She came into contact with the police some years ago through the character of her business, but no prosecution was then instituted. It is said that ever since leaving Germany she has acted as a confidential agent to the German authorities.

A curious revival of a murder case in which the crime occurred over nine years ago, has just been disposed of by Mr. Lindsay, Sessions Judge of Noakhali. The prosecution alleged that sometime in March, 1906 the accused with some others murderously assaulted Babu Jadab Krishna Mazumdar, a rich and influential Taluqdar of Maguri Dattapara, which resulted in his death. The two principal offenders were convicted and sentenced to transportation for life. The present absconding accused was arrested only a few months ago and placed on trial. The Sessions Judge disagreeing with both the assessors found the accused guilty and sentenced him to transportation for life.

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THE LADY OF THE LAMP.

A MUCH CRITICISED STATUE.

The recent celebration of the birthday of Florence Nightingale has drawn attention to her statue, which now stands with that of Lord Herbert of Lea in front of the Guards' Memorial in Waterloo Place, says the "Indiaman." Unveiled by a workman some months ago in the dawn of a winter's day, the one statue of a woman, not of Royal rank, which London possesses has been almost unnoticed by the general public. As a worthy representation of a great woman, whose work is bearing abundant fruit at the present time, this is the fate the statue deserves, according to many admirers, among them Surgeon-General G. J. H. Evatt, C.B., a close personal friend. Lecturing on Florence Nightingale and her work to the National Indian Association, he declared that the statue might represent a tired housekeeper of the mid-Victorian epoch, lamp in hand, searching for a burglar under the bed or trying to find Lord Herbert's lost purse. That a woman of Florence Nightingale's capacity, "a great statesman, a great administrator, a woman who knew her work and brooked no interference, a woman of determination, a woman with a temper," should be thus portrayed moved him to indignant protest. He is not alone in his criticism, for others have pointed out that Longfellow unwittingly did Florence Nightingale a great disservice in memorialising her as the gentle lady of the lamp. She was able to bring order out of chaos in the Crimea because she was determined and an expert in her work. She had been in Paris and seen the trained women of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul, had spent some time at Kaiserworth, on the Rhine, with the Protestant Nursing Sisters, knew how to run the kitchens and laundries as well as the wards of a hospital and this knowledge was power in the Crimean muddle. Florence Nightingale was not the first trained nurse, but she was the high priestess of health—her gospel was the prevention of disease, not simply its cure. That she understood the Bengal Tenancy Act through and through was accounted by Surgeon-General Evatt a great achievement; not surprising, however, in a woman consulted by four Viceroys on the important question of sanitation in India.

Professor W. R. J. Simpson, who presided at the lecture, hailed Florence Nightingale as the founder of the first sanitary service in India. She did not secure all she desired, but a start was made and the way opened to wide extension.

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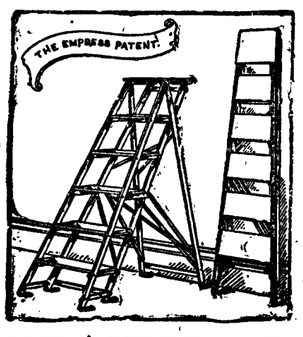

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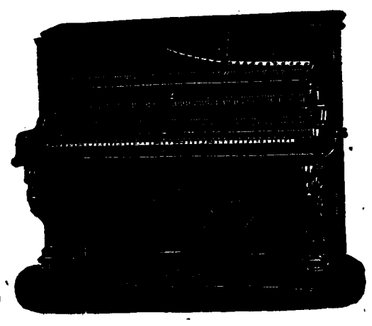

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Printed and published by A. P. BREWIN, for THE INDIAN NEWSPAPERS COMPANY, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.